The New-York Times.

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OUR MUNICIPAL HORIZON.

"HUACAS" OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

Immense Caririqui Diggings in the Graves of Municipal Law and Justice.

GRAND, FORGERY AND COLLUSIVE RAPINE.

It will be remembered that during the earlier months of the present year, when the tax levy for 1859 was before the Legislature for consideration, we urgently called public attention to the fact that appropriations were demanded for the settlement of over six hundred judgments obtained against the City during the preceding twelve months. We called attention to the fact that while a private claimant against a private party may spend months and even years in having his case reached on the calendar; and still more months and years before trial, adjudication and judgment on the matter of a simple debt,—all the delays of the law appeared to vanish when the City Treasury was concerned; the Courts worked by steam at a high-pressure rate; and as if the mere formal machinery of law could not plunder the City fast enough, whole masses of cases were referred to private Referees, who, in nine hundred and ninety nine out of every thousand cases brought before them, gave judgment for the plaintiff's full demand and costs, with interest and other charges adjusted on the most liberal scale. We showed that these Referees were the same men who in other cases invariably appeared as counsel against the City. We showed that the law gave no license for the reference of such cases to this species of secret arbitrament.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER'S EARNEST CRY AND PRAYER.

We now wish—extracting our facts from a Report furnished by the Street Commissioner to the Common Council—to give a few more specimens of how the City is "defended," and the kinds of claims which are allowed against it. This revelation will be one of the most astounding, when completed, ever laid before the intelligent inhabitants of a City pretending to civilized Government. It is one mass of fraud and robbery from A to Z; there is fraud in every step of it; every transaction reeks with official collusion or neglect.

LITTLE HUACAS WITHOUT HEADSTONES.

We pick up the cases at random, and the first dive into the rotten pool brings up again the notorious JOHN PETTIGREW with another judgment for $973 61. It is not a large amount for "J. P.," but let us examine its surroundings. JOHN PETTIGREW made a contract with the City for work on Eighty-fourth-street, and this contract had a special provision that in case the contractor did not finish his work within the time agreed upon, the wages paid to the Inspector on said work for the over-time should be *deducted out of the contractor's payment*. This provision was printed in big type on the face of the contract, and on the completion thereof, long after the time agreed upon, the sum of $748 50 was retained for Inspection's fees out of the money paid by the Comptroller, and PETTIGREW receipted on these terms in 1854. In 1858, however, having a proper Corporation Counsel, who pays no attention to such minor faults or flaws as forgery, invalidity, utter fraud, &c., Mr. JOHN PETTIGREW brings a suit for $224 11 more than his original claim! The Corporation Counsel never bothers his learned head to ask the Street Department for information, and JOHN PETTIGREW gets judgment by default for $972 11. It is not much for "J. P.," but this operation shows the exact art to which this plunder has been reduced.

IMAGE DIGGINGS NEAR THE SURFACE—GOLD PLENTIFUL.

Let us now take the case of RICHARD AUSTIN, who recovers judgments in the Marine Court for $526 93, as Inspector on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, during certain months in 1857 and 1858. The Street Department gave *proof* to the Corporation Counsel that in this case the job which the man claimed to be inspecting was finished three months before the time covered by the greater part of the claim! But of what avail? The claim was divided into three parts, and all three brought into the Marine Court on the same day; and judgment in all three cases—substantially the same claim though prosecuted in two parts by men acting as assignees—was given on the same day; and no witness was called from the Street Department to rebut or resist the plaintiff! The Marine Court had no real jurisdiction in this case, but what cared the Corporation Counsel.

IMAGES WORKED OUT EVERY POP—IMMENSE ZEAL OF THE MINERS.

CHARLES BOYD was allowed to obtain judgment for $309 48, although the Corporation Counsel had proof, which of course he never made use of, from the Street Department, that the work which the man claimed to be inspecting was finished and wholly *done with* just one month before the time at which BOYD alleged he began his inspection! The fellow never could have *seen* the work which he claimed and has obtained pay for doing.

ILLUSTRIOUS NAMES AMONGST THE HUACA SEARCHERS.

We next come to some cases in which the famous TERRENCE FARLEY is mixed up, in which two men, named PETER BANTA and RICHARD FLANAGAN, recover judgments for over $1,700, in a case where the total amount of work which they are paid this sum "for inspecting," was never alleged to have exceeded the value of $500! The Street Department put proof in the hands of the Corporation Counsel that these men claimed to have been employed as inspectors of work which had not been even *thought* of until many months afterwards; it proved that there was no authority in law to justify CHARLES DEVLIN in their appointment; and it could probably have proved many other things, had it ever been called into Court; but it *never was!* BANTA divided his claim into two parts so as to bring it under the action of the Marine Court; and FLANAGAN got judgment for $924 70, though the Street Department offered to prove that he had been "regularly dismissed," even on his own showing, *before* the origination of this claim, and that he had been *paid in full and had receipted in full up to the last hour of his actual service!*

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MATTHEW FULLAM, who often appears as an "Assignee" of other imaginary claims, puts in a little claim of his own for $200 as Inspector, and gets it allowed, and gets judgment, although the Street Department gave proof to the good natured Corporation Counsel that MATTHEW FULLAM never *was* appointed and never *did* work—at least, none that any one in the City Government could discover. The case was never disputed, and FULLAM got judgment as a very modest man.

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MICHAEL KELLY divides a claim for $325 18 into two parts, and sues for both in his own name, in the same Court, and gets judgment in the Marine Court (in open violation of law,) for *both!* He claimed to be Inspector on a contract where *no contract existed*; where *no work had ever been done*; where, in the words of the Street Department, there was "no *possibility* that his claim could be legal!" How did this case go against the City? Was it defended? Were any of the others defended? This only we do know, in this and all other cases; that no witness from the Street Department—the only Department having cognizance of the cases—was ever called by the Corporation Counsel.

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BERNARD MCPARLIN divided his neat little Inspector claim for $555 27 into four parts, in order to bring it more conveniently, we suppose, within the action of the Marine Court. The Street Department offered to prove that for at least $315 27 of this claim there was no *shadow* of foundation:—but, pooh! the Street Department was never asked. BARNEY MCPARLAN got paid; and so also did WM. MALONEY, who divided a swag of $416 into two parts, and got judgment for both, with proper consideration for his eminent political services. Two other men also got judgment for the *same work* as MALONEY, and for the *same time* —J. LARKDON and J. L. TAYLOR; but whether any work was ever done, or any contract ever made, or any ordinance ever passed, or any appointment ever given, the official mind hath not yet been able to discover! Certain it is, that only *one* of the three claimants could have been entitled to pay; and yet, all three got judgment, one after another; or rather, two got judgment, while TAYLOR (probably the proper man,) was paid in regular course by the old Comptroller. The game goes bravely on.

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ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE DIG; AND THE DEVLIN DIGGERS ARE AT THE HEAD OF THE RUCK.

DAVID CUNNINGHAM recovered judgment as Inspector appointed under the Street Department, although the Corporation Counsel knew that the man's very *name* had never been heard of in connection with the place alleged; and also knew that there were two *other* men paid for the work, or at least claimants for pay on the work, and that not more than *one* man could possibly be legally entitled to pay. It made no difference of course, to BUSTEED; who also allowed one MR. JOHN W. HEALY to recover judgment *by default* for a contract which *never existed*, and for work which had *never been done!* The Corporation Counsel KNEW THESE FACTS, and yet he never even appeared in Court to defend the case. TOM MEEKER also recovered judgment, although the Street Commissioner offered to prove in precise words that "he had no just claim" It seems the justice or injustice had nothing to say to it. *Vive la bagatelle* and pass the claret round! A very industrious miner named PAT H. KELLY, also worked one claim in three profitable Marine Court gulches, to the total tune of $506 19; and this on a street where the work he claimed to have inspected had not *commenced at the time he obtained judgment!* JOHN MOUNTJOY (same famous in municipal history) also obtained judgment for the same work for the *whole time which Kelly claimed and recovered for*. The Corporation Counsel had these FACTS PLACED UNDER HIS NOSE; but the "operation" in this claim was not contested. "Let the City pay!" By the same token, the name of MOUNTJOY strikes us as having been heard in some odd Charles-Devlinny associations. Can Mayor TIEMANN throw no light upon it? Or is this MOUNTJOY the brother of the other?

SUNNY WEATHER, AND SPADES SHARP AT THE GRAVEYARDS.

HENRY WEST was allowed to get judgment by default, for work which he never did. The Corporation Counsel had the means of resistance, but deliberately let the matter go *by default* against his unfortunate clientage—the tax payers. It is a common story. One JOHN O'DELL also recovered judgment for $960, where the Courts had decided point-blank that two other men were entitled, in different shares, to the appointment which O'DELL claimed and got paid for. CLARK, under an order of Court, had been declared legal Inspector on O'DELL's work for part of the time, and a man, called HAYS, for the balance. The City bled heavily on this whole job, but who cares for the City? Certainly not the Corporation Counsel, who allows her causes to go *by default in Court*—or, what is still worse, by the Star-chamber decision of a private Referee. In a little out-of-the-way corner we light upon one HENRY C. HOPE, who gets judgment by default for $316 66; and WM. COOPER still more lucky, is allowed no less than $696 60 by that excellent standing referee or counsel against the City Mr. M. R. BREWER, who appears to have overlooked the fact that both HENRY C. HOPE aforesaid, and a man called CUSACK had both *recovered judgments* for the same alleged inspection work on the same street and for the same time; while not more than *one* of these could by any color of law have been entitled to remuneration! Everywhere we find little and big images with the same sinister features. For instance: in just the same way, Referee M. R. BREWER gives judgment for CHARLIE MCCARTY (this is CHARLIE's second pop at the Treasury) for $671 15, on work which CHARLIE *never did* and NEVER was *appointed* to do, and never made *report* of, and never was *heard* of in connection with! The excellent Referee overlooked the fact that Messrs. MOSES A. PIERCE and J. WATSON had both recovered judgments on the *same work for the same time*; and no one knows to this day whether any such work as they claim for, and recover for, was ever thought of! CHARLES MCCARTY was all right, we know, with CHARLES DEVLIN, and certainly was entitled to reward for his electioneering abilities in behalf of his great political master.

THE WORK GOES ON AND THE PROFITS COME TUMBLING IN.

JIM DUNNING was allowed to run off with $370 68 for inspecting work on a street *where no work was in progress!* The Corporation Counsel knew this; but could a man so kind-hearted stand between a poor creature like DUNNING and a beggarly $370 from our plethoric civic Treasury? In just the same way Mr. WM. H. GRAY was allowed to obtain judgment *by default* for supposed services in connection with a Department which never knew him, and which the Corporation Counsel *knew* never knew him. That one Mr. O'DELL had recovered judgment on the same suppositious work for the *same time* claimed by BILL GRAY, will rather heighten the joke than otherwise in the eyes of all right-thinking people! It was a case in which judgment *by default was necessary*; as the least breath of contest would have knocked BILL GRAY and his claim into a cocked hat!

GENERAL SUMMARY UP TO DATE.

Now in the foregoing cases, it must be confessed that the Corporation Counsel received but poor aid and comfort from the Street Commissioners, COOPER and SMITH. The law makes it imperative on the Corporation Counsel to go through the "form," if nothing more, of applying for information to the proper department when he has been served with notice of an action against the "Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty." It may be objected to a majority of the claims that CHARLES DEVLIN is himself an untried criminal of the greatest magnitude. It may be thought, therefore, that men claiming to act, either under his authority or under that of a department in which, under a previous administration, vast frauds and defalcations had been committed, would have their claims investigated with no common scrutiny. On this point we call renewed attention to the following summary of claims against the City for alleged services as Street Inspectors, "in which no call upon the Street Department for any defence in behalf of the City was ever made by the Law Department."

GOLD NOT BURIED BUT LYING LOOSE ON THE SURFACE.

CHARLES DEMOULIN got judgment in this way, without any questions asked, for $449, as Inspector on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, from the 16th of September, 1856. Now the contract for the work was not made until the 12th of JANUARY, 1857, *just four months after*; and three other men, HOPE, COOPER and CUSACK all recovered judgment on the same street. In the same way, WM. H. BLAUVELT recovers judgment for $200 *by default* on a street for inspecting, which one JAMES MCKIM and JOHN N. MINNE had also made claims and received payment. JOHN N. MINNE had produced his appointment and proved work and service; and if the case had been even held up to the light, much less examined, BLAUVELT must have been nonsuited. This was *guarded against by allowing judgment* to go against the City "by default." In these cases, GILBERT W. OLIVER divided a claim of $427 70 into three parts, and recovered judgment for all—in flagrant violation of Marine Court law. No such man was ever *heard of* by the Street Department, and his claim, if contested, *could not possibly have been allowed*. It was not contested, nor do we know whether the Corporation Counsel even went through the form of appearing. All is darkness and mystery in the management of these cases. A man called OSCAR A. CLARK also gets three Marine Court judgments for $315 49, but evidently does not know *what street* he should claim to have been Inspector on. For one part of his claim he mentions one street, for another part another, and for another part of his claim no street at all! Judgment is here again allowed to go against the City by default, and CLARK, we may suppose, takes cabin passage home in the first steamer. PAT CORNELL also gets judgment for $924 70, though the Street Department offered to prove that he had been "regularly dismissed," even on his own showing, *before* the origination of this claim, and that he had been *paid in full and had receipted in full up to the last hour of his actual service!*

AN ASSIGNEE-DIGGER APPEARS IN AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

MATTHEW FULLAM, who often appears as an "Assignee" of other imaginary claims, puts in a little claim of his own for $200 as Inspector, and gets it allowed, and gets judgment, although the Street Department gave proof to the good natured Corporation Counsel that MATTHEW FULLAM never *was* appointed and never *did* work—at least, none that any one in the City Government could discover. The case was never disputed, and FULLAM got judgment as a very modest man.

IMAGES CONTINUE ABUNDANT—EVERY LEGAL SPADE DRAWS A METALLIC ECHO.

MICHAEL KELLY divides a claim for $325 18 into two parts, and sues for both in his own name, in the same Court, and gets judgment in the Marine Court (in open violation of law,) for *both!* He claimed to be Inspector on a contract where *no contract existed*; where *no work had ever been done*; where, in the words of the Street Department, there was "no *possibility* that his claim could be legal!" How did this case go against the City? Was it defended? Were any of the others defended? This only we do know, in this and all other cases; that no witness from the Street Department—the only Department having cognizance of the cases—was ever called by the Corporation Counsel.

BARNEY (NOT BARNEY DONNELLY) PLAYS A SMALL TRUMP.

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STUDENT LIFE IN GERMANY.

The Germans in a Quandary about the Peace—Multiplicity of War Pamphlets—Gurschleben—The Liedertafel Chronometer—The Advantages of Dueling—What do they Study?

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEIDELBERG, Saturday, July 23, 1859.

Public attention and interest, on the stretch for so many weeks, begins to flag. There are no longer any great battles to chronicle, and the discussion of the recent peace is decidedly robbed of its interest, by the fact that there are so few circumstances known upon which to found either arguments or predictions. The German Press, having argued itself into the belief that some secret treaty exists between France and Austria, is somewhat embarrassed to prove *what* the conditions of the said alliance are. This scarcity of reliable information has by no means the effect of limiting the number or length of German articles on the subject; on the contrary, there is more opportunity than ever for the peculiar speculative, unprofitable style of writing so common here. The Germans are preëminently talkers and writers. For the last three months every beer-house in Deutschland has echoed to the profoundest discussions of the war—the character and destiny of "that Spitzkube, NAPOLEON"—the duty of Germany, and the fate of Creation, (considered, in these regions, to depend directly on the action of the German people.) And the hundreds and thousands of these microscopic newspapers, which form the "Press" here, have teemed for three months, every day, with the most elaborate treatises on "The Situation of Affairs," "The Past," "The Present," "The Future," and other subjects of similar magnitude.

But the literature which seems particularly to characterize this country combines the popular nature of the daily sheet with the weight and authority of a book. I refer to pamphleteering, which was so rife in England a generation ago, but has somewhat declined in that country and America, and finds its most congenial atmosphere among the controversial Germans.

The number of pamphlets published since last January on the present political relations of Germany and the different aspects of the Italian question, is very large, and the treatises themselves manifest a great deal of learning and ability. I doubt if as many men could be found in any other country as in Germany capable of writing at short notice as learnedly and exhaustingly. As for *decision* or *action*, there are many races which excel the Teuton in these respects.

Let us turn aside from the weary scene of crimination and recrimination, which public affairs in this country present, to consider more local matters in the pleasant town of Heidelberg.

This place is the head-quarters of the so-called Student-Life in Germany; and I turned my face hitherward, as many another green one has done before, with pleasing visions of a state of Brotherhood and Noble simplicity, of "Commers" and "Kneipe," of mystic ceremonies and inspiring songs, of all the chivalry of the Past, in picturesque caps and Wellington boots, defending the last stronghold of Romance in the Present. No one who has visited Heidelberg will need to be told how soon I was deceived. Brotherhood and Noble simplicity consist in saying "Thou" to a fellow who wears the same colors with one's self and shuffling off the sidewalk the fellow who doesn't. Commers and Kneipe are just like any other "drunks," only rather more disgusting; inasmuch as the intoxication resulting from beer comes slowly, and makes the victim merely maudlin,—and inasmuch also, as these scenes are regularly enacted two or three times a week, reminding one of the old English nobleman, who used to say, "Next Friday night, at 8 o'clock, I propose, by the blessing of Providence, to be beastly drunk!" The mystic ceremonies are no more interesting than any set of boozy loafers could extemporize on the nearest lamp-post, or the hat of the first unfortunate passer-by. And as to music—I never in my life heard such fine songs so abominably sung, as by German students. I very frequently pass the rooms of the Swabian Corps during the evening, and a little experience has enabled me to determine with considerable accuracy, the hour of the night by the degrees of discord which pours from their lighted windows. If they are not singing at all, it is 8 o'clock, and they are not fairly through with the first quart of beer apiece. If they are asking, in three different keys at once, "What is the German's fatherland?" it is 9 o'clock, and they are not yet drunk. "Frei ist der Bursch" is executed at 10 o'clock, with a power of lung and an ingenious variety of tone quite astonishing. Now they are "getting in trim," and from 10 till 11 the "combat thickens." Imagine the close of an American Congressional session, where, instead of bills to be passed, there were five-and-twenty songs to be sung. Imagine each fellow a Committee of three to sing his particular song, and give it expression by pouncing his glass on the table, and you will have a faint idea of the grand *crescendo* which takes place between the hours I have mentioned. At 11, when the ordinary *kneipe* or carouse must break up, the climax of discord is reached; the great ideal powwow seems to be realized. All the dogs in the neighborhood—and wherever there are students, dogs will not be wanting—yell in harmonious chorus. The last grand howl assumes a startling dignity, from its very power, but dies away into ignominious chromatic passages, like a disorderly retreat after a tumultuous charge. It is past 11, and no more is to be heard that night.

At a Commers, or *Grand Universal Drunk*, the matter is somewhat different. Here there is no distinction as to hour. The University authorities have given their consent to a protracted Kneipe, and the Police do not rap at the door when the usual hour for closing arrives. The climax is reached by midnight, but after that time the *spirit* of the thing is on the wane. Judicious fellows go home, foolish fellows sink through all stages of maudlin imbecility, till they find their level under the table. And a few old hands are left for a while longer to revel in a persevering way, till they, too, yield, and stagger home to a heavy sleep and the Katzenjammer.

The Katzenjammer is the alternate state of a German student. I hardly know what name to give it in English. My dictionary defines it as the "indisposition after a drunken debauch." I suppose there is some technical expression for it among the Bowery Boys, or fast men generally, in America: but my vocabulary fails me at this point.

A corps student may be expected to get out of bed by 11 or 12, (in Summer,) unless he has a duel on hand, which must be attended to in the "cool of the morning." A lounge at the shop of the confectioner with a pretty daughter, a couple of hours' practice at the fencing school, a ride or promenade about town, and the day's work is over. The evening will probably pass as the last one did, at the kneipe, and to-morrow morning will be what this one was, a stupid, insensible snooze—or, if he is a Fuchs, or "green 'un," a more violent form of the katzenjammer. So goes the time, day after day.

"But when do the students find time to attend lectures or study?" My dear Madam, they don't attend lectures, and they don't study. For you must know, they set apart three years for *student life*, and then comes study! For three years they drink and scratch one another's face with their clumsy German swords, and do worse things; and at the end of this time they apply themselves with all the energy that is left in them to preparation for a degree.

This picture does not represent the life even of the majority of *studyers* at this, or any other University. Not more than half the members of this University are connected with the corps or Verbindungs—the rest are hard-working, steady fellows, and foreigners. But the characteristic, much-praised German student life—the only manner of living here which is peculiar and striking—the *Heidelberg style*—is a system from which all that once was noble, or brave, or honorable, is dying or has died out;—a corrupt circle of debauch and dissipation, which is fast losing the puny originality which forms its only recommendation.

The question has been put to me—How is it that from a school so weak and worthless, as you say this is, Germany has brought forth so many learned scholars and distinguished philosophers?

In the first place, there are many who do not take this course. There are very many Germans who go through their term of study at a University, and take the successive degrees, without being drawn into the soul-and-body-wasting life of the out-and-out Bursch. Then, again, it may be that all Universities are not like this of Heidelberg, although, as far as my experience extends (I know how it is with two or three) there is little to choose between them. Finally, considering the thorough and extensive education offered by the Universities, and the immense number of young men who yearly attend them, it is rather to be wondered at that no more great men are the result of such causes.

The career of the corps-students is one which defies all the laws of health and morality, and writes in their faces the evidence of disease and weakness. But their dueling, foolish, ridiculous as it appears from every other standpoint, is the physical safeguard which prevents many a constitution from succumbing under the mode of life which they lead. I mean that they practice incessantly the violent exercise of the German sword-play, and thus retain a vigor of body, which their remaining habits tend continually to destroy.

It is a curious thing, this hollow shell of a system, this decayed old *Burschleben*, in which one may yet distinguish the lineaments of a certain past beauty and chivalry. I may find opportunity hereafter to sketch it in its more prominent and essential features, as it appears in Heidelberg, which may be justly considered the centre and head-quarters of its influence.

R. W. R.

FROM CANADA.

Differential Duties in Favor of Canadian Produce Shipped from Portland—A Roman Catholic Church Burned and a Romantic Story in Connection Therewith—Blondin at Niagara Falls.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

The morning papers contain a statement to the effect that an Imperial act has just been passed which will allow deals and butter, the produce of Canada and shipped from Portland, to enter Great Britain at the same rates as if shipped from a colonial port. There was an address passed here at the last session of Parliament, which was duly forwarded to the Queen, praying for this change, which is intended to benefit both the Grand Trunk Railway Company—which leases the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway—and the Canadian Steamship Company, whose vessels run to Portland during the Winter months, and which, it is thought, will now carry large quantities of deals, &c., whereas they used to go home with ballast or with such stuff as ice. It is possible that Americans, as well as Canadians, may turn this to account.

The Roman Catholic Church at the sister city of Hamilton was burned to the ground a few days since, and rumors are rife as to its cause. There is a great deal of animosity between the French and Irish priests here, and the feud extends to their congregations. The organ in the church here was burned some time ago, and there is not only no doubt that the Irish party did the deed, but the individuals are also pointed out, and so it is in Hamilton, but the perpetrators of the crime are not yet known. There is, however, another and a most romantic story afloat.

A beautiful girl, the only daughter of a most respectable and loving father, deemed it her duty to become a nun, and entered one of the preparatory societies of which Roman Catholics will know the name and nature better than I do. One of the conditions of this Society, however, is, that there shall be preserved not only a strict chastity, but that the addresses of young men shall be discouraged, and their conversation shunned. LAVINIA, becoming a member from a true love of religion, as she understood the term, ere long found her heart too strong for her head. She saw, she loved—and, loving, erred. The Bishop was told of her fault and of her condition. He commanded her appearance before him, which, at first refused, was at length compiled with, under pain of excommunication. But, not content with admonishing the frail fair one privately, he summoned her on Sunday before the altar, and there, in presence of the congregation, he published her fault to the world, stripped from her her rosary and medals, and put her to open shame. Her father was heart broken; her lover wrathful. This was on Sunday, as I have said; on Tuesday morning the church was burned and the lover had eloped.

BLONDIN the hero of Niagara Falls, has ceased to attract the giddy crowd. On Wednesday (yesterday) the *Zimmerman*, from this city, which has usually had several hundred on board, going to see the man cross his slender bridge, had only a dozen passengers or so. The exhibition is "played out." It will be repeated a few times, after which, ceasing to "pay," it will be discontinued. He walked in pitch darkness last night, for his fireworks went out before he was half-way across. The feat made the crowd shudder, and anxiously strain their eyes to see the man emerge from the darkness, while yet a dead silence prevailed, for every one was listening to hear him splash into the water below.

MILITARY JOBBING.

The Great Mule Sale—A Fat Horse Contract—Fort Riley Reserve—A Crazy Pike's Peaker, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JUNCTION CITY, (near Fort Riley,) Aug. 25, 1859.

In my last I referred to an order brought by a person—understood to be a horse-dealer—for the sale of 3,000 mules belonging to the Utah command. This order was said to be accompanied by another directing commanders of posts along the route to furnish relays of horses to the bearer.

It was anticipated at Leavenworth that this supposed *job* would be checkmated by the Quartermaster at Camp Floyd, by ordering the sale of the mules, one by one. The report now here is that the mules at the Utah sale brought good prices. If true, the Quartermaster must have outwitted higher authorities.

THE HORSE CONTRACT—A GOOD JOB TO A VIRGINIAN.

The last subject of discussion here is a contract given to a Virginian named GILLISPIE for 400 cavalry horses, at $175 apiece. The lucky recipient of this *job* sold out to a St. Louis dealer at a profit of $14,000—that is the actual horse-dealer filled the contract at $140 a horse. But this was not the whole loss to the Government—the horses were not wanted; certainly not at this season. Two hundred and five of the animals, however, were sent to Fort Smith, and the balance, 195, to this post, and an officer was sent on to inspect and receive them, and turn them over to the Quartermaster.

This unexpected arrival of stock must have perplexed that official not a little. The cavalry were out on the plains, and would not be in till October. Positive instructions had been previously received to dismiss all civilians from the post, with two or three exceptions. To carry out that order, as well as for the best interests of the service, the Quartermaster had just had a horse sale, and had disposed of horses as good as the poorest of the new arrival, for $60 a piece.

What now is he to do—to turn the newly-arrived horses loose on the prairie, or hire twenty men in direct violation of orders?

Hereafter, when the Secretary has to furnish a sop for his friends, he had better draw an order at once for the amount of public money he wishes to confer, and thus avoid entailing unnecessary burdens on the service.

FORT RILEY AND JUNCTION CITY.

The establishment of a military post, at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers in the formation of the Kansas, was a part of the policy of the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, when in the war office, for economizing military operations on the plains. From this point roads were laid out to Santa Fé by the Smoky Hill, and to Utah, California and Oregon by the Republican and Bridger's Pass, and bridges were built on the rivers surveyed. But no further efforts were made to concentrate the above roads here, though pronounced by military men shorter and more feasible than the more traveled routes. Besides, the valley of the Kansas being an eligible route for a great western railroad on account of the abundance of wood, water and coal, it was thought that this was a wisely-selected point of departure for the "great West." As a cavalry station it has no equal, forage being furnished, hay at $5 a ton, and corn at 40 cents a bushel. The town, Junction, is on the western limit of the reserve, on which the fort stands, and is the most western town this side the desert.

THE LAST AND CRAZIEST OF PIKE'S PEAKERS.

After the Pike's Peak Express had hauled off, and there had ceased to be any travel by this route to the mountains, an old man 60 years of age, and a boy of 18, from Pennsylvania, left Junction with 75 cents worth of crackers and a Colt's revolver, to make the journey, 600 miles, on foot, to the gold region. A party of hunters met them just beyond the settlement's and tried to induce them to turn back; but, failing in this, they supplied them with jerked buffalo and corn bread, and let them go. Some days afterwards a party of soldiers who had found them in a state of starvation, brought them in and put them in the hospital. There they have remained until discharged this morning. They have just started on their way for Leavenworth, neither of them having entirely recovered from delirium.

The Reign of Terror at the Capital of Mexico.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

MEXICO, Friday, July 15, 1859.

On the 1st instant the police discovered the press whence has been issued the secret journal entitled *El Constitucional*. It was within a few hours of the issuance of the ninth number, and as the printer was surprised *in flagrante delicto*, he was, of course, required to reveal who were his accomplices, and especially who the editors were. Upon refusing to do so, he was subjected to the most barbarous inquisitorial torture, under which, being upon the point of expiring, and all bathed in his blood, he at length denounced the person who brought him the manuscripts. This person was in turn likewise subjected to the torture, and forced by it to reveal the name of the editor, who was DON FRANCISCO ZARCO, already for a long time a special object of the persecution of the *conservador* party. The police, on possessing themselves of this intelligence, did not, as might have been expected, go at once and arrest ZARCO, but confined themselves to surrounding the orchard in which stands his dwelling. There they waited till night, and then introduced themselves into the house through the roof, breaking through the iron lattice-work, masked, and, with dagger in hand, in the manner of robbers.

They quickly addressed themselves to a careful search of the premises in order to find the person they were seeking. On becoming convinced that their prey had escaped them, they robbed the house of $4,000 in money, a quantity of jewelry, clothing and whatever else they could lay their hands on, in order thus to relieve themselves from their responsibility to the Government for having failed in their mission, which was to assassinate Senor ZARCO—assassination being adopted by these people as a means of disposing of their political enemies much more convenient than and preferable to an arrest and trial. This is not the first instance in which this *conservador* party has resorted to the most atrocious measures to punish their political enemies. Daily are these cases of families robbed for having given an asylum to fugitives from the vengeance of the Government, and happy are they if they can escape without having to mourn the death of one or more of their members by the dagger of the assassin.

The administrators of the House of Refuge, in New-Orleans, have lately had before them the question of the right of religious denominations to take charge of the moral and religious character of the inmates of those institutions. They have decided not to give any particular sect the direction or forming of religious opinions.

Douglas at the South.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Green River Co., Va., Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What Washington is to the political world in the Winter, the White Sulphur is in the Summer visiting season. Here gather all shades of Southern politicians, and one can get no better idea of the temper and tone of the political feeling of the South than by an interchange of opinion with the *habitués* of this spot. I have been here for some time, and have extensively mingled with the guests, and there is one point of special interest at present to the Northern people, to which I wish to direct their attention through your columns.

Whatever truth there may be in the prediction of some of your City cotemporaries that Mr. DOUGLAS will fail to obtain the required two-thirds vote at the Charleston Convention, and be unceremoniously thrown overboard by that body, certainly there are not wanting evidences of a reactionary movement at the South serving to show that no very formidable opposition need be calculated on from that section. He has been an inattentive observer who has failed to notice a growing feeling of kindness towards Mr. DOUGLAS at the South since the publication and extensive circulation of the Senate debate in February last in which he so actively participated. The adroit move by which, in this discussion, he shifted his Anti-Lecompton brethren, and became the mouth-piece and champion of the non-intervention sentiment of the Democracy—coupled with the ingenious collocation of opinions of men high in the confidence of the party, showing accord with his own views—appears to have had an effect at the South as extraordinary as it was unexpected. You will find on an examination into the political discussions in the Press, and on the hustings, the Lecompton issue completely absorbed, and the public mind wholly engrossed with a controversy between what are called the Interventionists and non-interventionists. In Virginia we have the Hunter wing of the Democracy on the Douglas platform of absolute non-intervention with Slavery in the Territories, and against any modification or interpolation of the Cincinnati Platform. The advocates of this doctrine, embracing largely the preponderating influence in the Virginia Democracy, are daily assailed by the friends of Gov. WISE as Douglasites—which allegation they do not traverse. So in Kentucky; so in Georgia; so in Alabama, and all through the South. It is evident that in this controversy the non-interventionists will prevail in all the States except in Mississippi and probably in South Carolina and Texas.

Meanwhile it is not difficult to perceive that under cover of the smoke of this battle on an abstraction, the engineers of DOUGLAS are sapping the very citadels that are relied on to resist his nomination at Charleston. For instance, it is easy to see that there is an independent Douglas movement in Virginia, outside of WISE and HUNTER, and that this is daily becoming more and more formidable. Several of the Democratic Press of influence have given unmistakable evidence of preference for DOUGLAS over either of his Virginia rivals. I addition, I have information that leads me to believe that some of the first of her Democratic statesmen prefer Mr. DOUGLAS to any other candidate in the present exigency. Indeed, I should not be surprised to see every inch of Virginia contested for DOUGLAS in the approaching struggle for Delegates.

In North Carolina, while there has been no outspoken declaration in his favor by more than one or two Presses, there is an evident feeling of kindness towards him in them all, remarkable, to say the least of it, after all that has happened. It is understood that Ex-Governor REID, Speaker SETTLE, the Hon. Mr. BRANCH, the Hon. Mr. BARRINGER and numerous other gentlemen of large influence in the Democratic Party, and enjoying much of its confidence, warmly espouse the pretensions of Mr. DOUGLAS.

Passing over into South Carolina, it is as obvious that the wing of the Democracy represented by Senator HAMMOND and Ex-Speaker ORR, warmly sympathize in the Douglas movement. The Edgefield *Advertiser*, the leading organ of this wing and published at the home of HAMMOND, has already had a series of editorial articles urging the policy of renominating DOUGLAS at Charleston. These articles have given rise to a warm discussion between the *Advertiser* and the Charleston *Mercury*, in which the *Advertiser* maintains its ground with zeal and ability.

In Georgia the movement for DOUGLAS takes a wider range, and is probably more potent than anywhere else in the South. It is understood that TOOMBS and STEVENS have entered actively in his interest, supported by the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, the Macon *Telegraph* and quite a number of the country Press. This movement in Georgia evidently embraces a wide and influential combination. Senator TOOMBS has declared repeatedly that he prefers DOUGLAS to any man in the Union for President.

In Alabama, where one would naturally look for the most bitter opposition, a gradual softening down is perceptible. The Mobile *Register*, the old organ of the Alabama Democracy, and edited by JOHN FORSYTH, openly advocates the nomination of DOUGLAS; while the *Confederation* at Montgomery, the *Advocate* at Huntsville, and the *Herald* at Athens—all papers of large influence—are evidently rowing in the same direction. FORSYTH has lately lead the entire Democratic ticket in Mobile, twenty-two votes, running in it for the Legislature as an avowed DOUGLAS man. In Louisiana a bitter fight is in progress between the politicians of DOUGLAS, championed by SOULE, PASHAM, GRAY, TAYLOR, PERKINS, and SLIDELL, &c. The issue of the conflict is in doubt. Several of the leading Democratic papers are openly advocating DOUGLAS's nomination at Charleston. In Arkansas, DOUGLAS appears to have much strength. Gen. RUSH, present member of Congress, EDW. FLOURNOY, ex-member of Congress, CROSS, and other men of influence in the Democratic Party of that State, are actively in the field for him. In Maryland the feeling for DOUGLAS is strong.

The three States, however, at the South, in which DOUGLAS' greatest strength lies, are Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee. Missouri he will carry beyond question. The active leaders of the party, backed up by the St. Louis *Republican*, are for him. In Kentucky, the present Governor, MAGOFFIN, and a large number of the friends of BRECKENRIDGE, supported by the *Democrat* at Louisville, are cordially enlisted in his behalf, and will doubtless give GUTHRIE a hard fight for the State. In Tennessee we find the leading Democratic paper, the Memphis *Appeal*, openly for DOUGLAS, besides a large number of active influential politicians.

I could recite other evidences of Southern strength for DOUGLAS, but this will be enough to show that if he is to be defeated at Charleston for the nomination, other localities than the South will have to be relied on to furnish the necessary votes in the Convention to accomplish that object.

A SOUTHERNER.

Ex-President Pierce at Home.

Ex-President PIERCE met an enthusiastic welcome on his return to his New-Hampshire home on Friday, Sept. 2. On his way to Nashua, Gen. PIERCE received very complimentary tokens of public favor at Lawrence, Lowell, Manchester and Concord. The Amoskeag Veterans paraded to receive him at Nashua. An address of welcome was delivered by Col. T. T. ABBOTT, the Commander of the Veterans, and Gen. PIERCE responded in a modest speech. After thanking the assemblage for the warmth of his reception, he said:

"When I have been away from you, whether in the civil or military service of our common country, it has been a great source of satisfaction in quiet hours to run over the history of many of the families of old Hillsborough County, and to remember how closely connected with, and how dependent upon them was whatever pertains to me—if indeed there be anything worthy to be cherished for a day. It is thirty years since I was first called to take a part in the conduct of public affairs, and I now realize more than ever your responsibility for whatever of good or evil has occurred so far as public interests have been affected by my personal action. I do not underestimate the debt of gratitude which I owe to the people in all parts of my native State and country, but I do say that their appreciation has been vitally affected by yours. Can I ever cease to remember, especially can I forget here to-day, how gentle you have always been to my faults? Can I forget how the manifestations of your confidence and attachment have encouraged me, or how I have been strengthened by the fact that however broadly we may at times have differed in opinion, your faith has apparently never been shaken. And now, when any connection on my part with official station is absolutely concluded, as I doubt not by common consent, certainly by my own irrevocable purpose, I hope for some years of quiet usefulness among you."

In response to a subsequent address, he said:

"Shall I seem to make a mistake, Sir, if I say, and if I hope what I say may make its lodgments in hearts younger than yours or mine, that I feel here to-day that there is nothing more gratifying than the spontaneous outburst of friendship which merges and obliterates political prejudices and passions. I am sure, Sir, as we have grown older, and the furrows have deepened in our cheeks, and the hairs whitened upon our brows, we have felt more and more how much occasion there is for mutual forgiveness and forbearance. Sir, I rejoice heartily and sincerely, as I have said to you before, that I am here to receive this welcome—that I am here to receive it from no impulse or purpose more limited than that which belongs to the best emotions of the human heart—that I am here to receive it from you, Sir, and my other personal friends who have known me long; and without reference to the past, without reference to any difference of opinion that may have existed among us, I hope it may be the harbinger of that day when the men of New-Hampshire will feel as I felt when I was abroad, in regard to our common country—that they will take pride in her steady and permanent advancement, and feel delight when they hear that passions and prejudices and narrow views fall before that great, broad patriotism which, thank God, does move all our hearts when we are away from our homes."

The Reign of Terror at the Capital of Mexico.

The *McKinney* (Texas) *Messenger* reports a new discovery of gold. It says gold mines have lately been discovered, some forty or fifty miles above that place on Red River. They are reported to be the old Spanish diggings, which have been hunted for for the last ten years.

STRIKES.

Strike of Railroad Employes in Michigan—Violent Proceedings—Outrages of the Striking Iron Moulders at Albany.

The mania for strikes has been revived, with the addition of violent acts. The Detroit papers of the 3d state that all the men employed on the Michigan Southern Railroad are on a strike; that they have stopped the trains on the road, and refuse to return to work until they receive the back pay due them.

At Albany, the striking iron-moulders, who have stood out for higher wages for nearly a month, are committing disgraceful outrages upon obnoxious workmen, who prefer to continue working at low prices.

Four thousand coal-miners have joined the strike in the Pennsylvania coal-mines. They marched in procession through the streets of Pittsburgh on the 2d, displaying banners inscribed "Fraternity" and "Equality." It does not appear, however, that these men have committed any outrages upon person or property.

THE TROUBLES IN MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Free Press* describes the condition of affairs on the Michigan Southern Railroad as follows:

"A serious and determined strike was made on the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad throughout its entire length by the employes of all classes, on Thursday, which resulted in the suspension of the entire business of the road, and the forcible stoppage and detention of all trains. It seems that the company have been unable to pay their employes since last April, during which long interval the men have remained steadily and quietly at work, in the expectation, and on the promise, that the suspension of the payment of their wages was merely a temporary expedient to relieve the Company from pressing embarrassments. But a few days since meetings of the employes were held at Laporte and at Adrian, at which resolutions were adopted avowing their determination to discontinue work on and after the 1st inst. unless they were paid at least three months of their back wages, and an arrangement made whereby they should in future be paid between the 10th and 15th of each month the previous month's wages.

The Superintendent of the road offered in response to the resolutions, to pay one month's wages of the arrears, at the same time intimating that all who were not disposed to accept this offer would be paid in full and discharged from the Company's service. This proposition seemed to the men somewhat imperious, many of them having been employed in the shops and along the line of the road for many years, and instead of conciliating them, rather had the opposite effect.

A rumor having spread to the effect that the Company proposed to pay the back wages in scrip, redeemable at a future date, and then only in payment for freight, brought matters to an immediate crisis, and on Thursday morning the shops along the entire line of the road were deserted, and throughout the day and up to the present time have remained so, and no trains have been allowed to pass either way."

The men immediately issued an "Appeal to the Public," in vindication of their conduct. It was as follows:

"We, the employes of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, appeal to our fellow citizens, feeling, as we do, that the justice of our cause will meet with your approval or condemnation as it may deserve. We therefore propose to state some of our grievances, as we feel that your action and sympathy will more speedily bring about a settlement between ourselves and the company.

The company are now in arrears to us four months' pay. We have demanded no settlement. We have taken no steps to force the company to a settlement, but they, of their own accord, say that they will settle with us for back pay in scrip, which will be redeemed for freight, as follows: in six months, five months, and four months, and

Therefore, we, the employes, refuse to take this scrip; and furthermore, we consider it necessary to devise some means or plan to enable us to bring about a settlement with the company, in which we invite your cooperation.

It is impossible for us to remain longer without our pay, as there are many of us without a dollar, yes, without a shilling, wherewith to buy bread for our families. There are many of us who receive but seventy-five cents per day, and have large families to support. Is it possible, we ask you, for us to live under such circumstances? No, we do not live; but the pride of manhood restrains us from making known to the public the straits we have to resort to to keep body and soul together. There are many of us who have had to sell our time at a sacrifice of ten and twelve per cent., and we receiving but moderate wages. What can we do with scrip? We understand there are some individuals in Laporte connected with the road who say they will buy the scrip when it becomes due at ten or twelve per cent. discount. Is this just, we ask you?

Some may think this movement to be premature; but we think not, for we have resolved to act with reason and consideration; for, judging the future by the past, we know that on roads—yes, on all roads—where they have issued a scrip, it has proved ruinous to those who have taken it.

Therefore, we lay our grievances before you, trusting that we shall receive the support and sympathy of our fellow citizens and the public at large, for we want nothing but justice."

The through express train which left Chicago on Thursday evening, carrying the through mails for the East, was stopped at the junction, seven miles out of Chicago, where the passenger-coaches were detached, and the car containing the mails only allowed to proceed. The passengers were taken up by the night train over the Michigan Central Railroad.

The *Free Press* adds:

"Throughout the entire line of the road no disposition has been manifested to stop the mails, the Southern route having the contract for the trasportation of the great through mails from New-York to Chicago and the Mississippi Valley. In one instance, as we learn from a route agent, the mails were scattered throughout the entire train, in the hopes of thus working the train along. This manœuvre was, however, frustrated when the train reached Laporte, where the mails were collected and placed in one car, and suffered to proceed, while the passengers, with their baggage, were detained.

The strike will seriously affect the entire route of which this road is a link, and must, temporarily at least, divert the through travel into other channels. But the trouble cannot continue for any great length of time. The influence which this link exerts over the other roads composing the route would probably soon bring to its assistance the necessary means to extricate itself from the unpleasant and disastrous dilemma, if the other roads were possessed of the means to advance. The New-York and Erie, one of the lines in the route, is already in the hands of a receiver, and the other roads are mostly short ones, that have barely escaped bankruptcy during the long cessation of railroad business. They are, therefore, but poorly prepared to render material assistance in this emergency."

THE OUTRAGES AT ALBANY.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, Sept. 5, says of the disturbances in that city, that several attempts have been made to assassinate the non striking moulders, and adds that threats having been made against some of the proprietors of the foundries, and to burn down the foundries of those who refuse to employ members of the Union, should thoroughly arouse the city authorities. The same paper reports the outrages as follows:

"About 10 o'clock Saturday night, as a man named JOHN CARROLL was going up Montgomery-street, he met, on a corner, a party of eight or ten men, and from this party, as he passed, a pistol was fired, the ball striking him in the leg. He was also struck with a club. He was taken to the Station-house, a physician called in, who dressed the wound, which is not considered dangerous, and from there he was conveyed home. He works in Mr. RAYMOND'S foundry, and he charges the attempt to assassinate him upon some moulders who are participating in the strike.

In another part of the city, about an hour later, on the same night, a more cowardly attempt was made to assassinate a working moulder. He is employed at Ransom's Furnace, and lives at the south end of Dallius street. It appears that one of his children was sick, and he remained in the house all the evening, sitting in the front room without a light, until about 11 o'clock, when his wife having retired, he lighted a lamp, and again sat down near the open window. He had not remained thus more than a few minutes before he was fired upon by somebody who was passing, the ball just grazing his breast, passing within a foot or two of his wife's head, and lodging in the wall, from whence it was extracted yesterday. It was a large pistol ball.

A case of threatening is related to us thus: A good mechanic came here from Vermont, and on Thursday went to work in Ransom's Furnace. That night his boarding-house (cown town) was beseiged by a large party. He was up stairs, and they sent word for him to come down. Not answering this summons as speedily as they desired, the threat was made that if he did not come down immediately, he should be brought down. He finally went to them, and was told that he must not work in the Furnace another day—that if he did it would be at the hazard (as we understood them) of his life. He related the circumstance to Mr. RANSOM, who advised him not to work any more. The man promised that he would not. But his threatening visitors wanted him to leave town without delay. This he refused to do; and on Friday and Saturday (as he says) he was hectored to such a degree by certain 'strikers that it became intolerable, and he is resolved to resume work to-day, and risk the consequences."

The Buffalo Express on the Blondin Hoax.

A GRAND SELL—BLONDIN A MYTH.—The bag has been opened and the cat let loose. The illusion has been dispelled, the secret betrayed, and the fun all spoiled. It is too bad, but a traitor has done the thing, and there is no use in trying to hide the light of truth under a bushel. The world may as well be allowed to learn at once how sublimely it has been hoaxed, as to vainly attempt protracting the sell still longer. A master of fact conscientious rascal of Niagara Falls has "perched on his pals," and confessed in a letter to the NEW-YORK TIMES the whole game practiced by the hotel keepers, railroad companies, hackmen, lemonade venders, and professionals of the Falls on the credulity of the American and Canadian public. How cheap everybody will feel, to be sure! but there is consolation in the fact that there are no exceptions to the universal victimization. The wise and the foolish have alike been taken in and done for by the supersublime Blondin noax. But to the point. The letter of which we speak appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Monday, is dated at Niagara Falls, and bears the initial signature "R. E. P." Of course its veracity cannot for a moment be questioned.

The candid and noble-minded Buffalonian journalist then quotes the letter of our correspondent, and winds up with the following magnanimous words:

"There, thanks to 'R. E. P.' our readers—none of whom probably have been to the Falls on any of the Blondin occasions—know the whole truth of the matter. We undertake no apology for our part in the joke, but it strikes us that everybody owes everybody a hat, and we are ready at all times during office hours to receive our share."

Another railroad celebration took place in Iowa last week. The Burlington and Missouri Railroad was opened, Aug. 31, from the Mississippi to Ottumwa, it opens up a new section of the West.

The Referee System.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed your remarks, some days since, in relation to Referee Fees, and hope you will not let the subject rest until some remedy is brought about, so the disgrace of such a system shall be wiped out.

In the case referred to, a party has a claim against another, and seeks his money from a third party, and the question for the Referee to ascertain was, whether the third party had in his hands funds belonging to the debtor.

To ascertain the fact, 60 meetings or adjournments are held by a *clerk* of a Referee, taking testimony at about a quarter of the meetings, and five days are occupied in making a report, for which services $325 is charged.

This should be a lesson to our Judges, and they should never send another case to a Referee who held his services so high or his time so valuable, as litigation is not a scheme to enrich Referees solely. The parties have some interest at stake. The parties in this case, thinking they had some chance of obtaining their own, commenced this action, and now how do they stand.

Amount of claim, say	$850
Verdict against them, had the Judge allowed the fees	388
The fees of their counsel, attending 60 meetings	100
Attorney's costs	50
Witness' fees	100
Time of parties, 60 days attendance, and as much more in other ways	100
Total	$1,588

Their first loss was the best, had the Referee confined the case to say four days (more days was useless.) The counsel fee would have been less, as well as other charges.

Our Referee system is the scheme adopted to rob litigants. They rob in fees. They rob worse in delays; and it has come to that pass that a man had much better give away a claim than to collect a litigated matter.

If our Judges would send to Referees cases, not by the hundred, but by the half-dozen, allow no one man to have more on his calendar than say six at a time, they would adopt a good rule.

Yours, PHILO.

Mr. Bascom's Speech at Rochester.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I said no such thing at the Rochester Convention, as your report of its proceedings gives me credit for, about the present executive. I did not allude to him or his majority, and, of course, could not have ascribed it to railroad influence.

I did make a respectful allusion to his predecessor and his majority, and accounted in my way for the apparent rapid waning of his popularity. What I said was considerately said, and will be repeated, unless some of the other reporters have been more fortunate than yours in catching the remarks I did make. I rejoice that you are awake to the danger of a sale of the canals. Respectfully, ANSEL BASCOM.

Indian Affairs.

ANOTHER INDIAN BATTLE ON THE PLAINS.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Journal*, Aug. 30, says:

On the 13th inst., a band of the Brule Sioux came upon and attacked a band of the Poncas while the latter were encamped on the banks of the Running Water. After a brief but desperate engagement, the attacking parties were left victors of the field, but not without the loss of several scalps—the number not stated. The Poncas lost eleven killed, among whom were their second, third and fourth Chiefs, and many wounded. Nine hundred Omahas returned to their Reserve, from their hunting expedition, just as the *Omaha* reached Decatur adjoining. They had been very successful in their hunt, having killed and packed a *thousand* buffalo.

The Omahas had not heard of the massacre, by the Brule Sioux, of a number of their men, women and children, an account of which we gave some time since, until their return, and it was all the Superintendent and their Agent could do to appease their wrath.

The Omahas have on their Reserve, adjoining the town of Decatur, N. T., six hundred acres of as fine corn and beans as he ever saw in the best cultivated districts of the Western country. Two companies of United States soldiers, Infantry, with their officers, were encamped at Sioux City when the *Omaha* left. They had come the overland route from Fort Ridgely, on the Mississippi River. They were becoming a source of serious annoyance to the citizens of Sioux City, by their drinking and frolicking and general disorderly conduct.

THE PROPOSED COUNCIL WITH THE APACHES.

Intelligence has been received by the United States Indian Office from the New Mexican Agency. Superintendent CULLEN, at the request of the office, left Santa Fé on the morning of the 18th, for the purpose of meeting the Apaches and holding a talk with them. He was accompanied by the Hon. J. S. PHELPS, of Missouri, now on a visit to that country, and others. The party was escorted by Col. BONNEVILLE, with a force of 180 men. Previous to starting they sent three Mexicans in advance to notify the Indians of their intention to visit them, and the object of their coming. When the party arrived at Hatche's Ranch, (the last settlement on their eastern border,) they were informed by one of the Mexicans that the Indians, being advised of their design to visit them, became very much alarmed, and immediately commenced racking off. This was done despite the assurances given that no harm should attend them. The company, after proceeding a short distance further, and being unable to discover any sign of the Indians, concluded to return. Superintendent CULLEN thinks these Indians ought to be chastised, but this should not be attempted until it can be done well; therefore all collisions should be avoided until the Government is ready and well prepared to commence the work in the proper way.

THE CADDO AND CAMANCHE SKIRMISH.

Intelligence lately received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shows that, instead of the Caddo Reserve Indians being the sufferers, in their recent rencounter with the Camanches, as was reported through the papers, the latter came off second best. The attack was begun by the Camanches, when the Reserve Indians, in repelling the attack, pursued them so hotly that they left

LAW REPORTS.

NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Notice of these for the September term, commencing on Monday, the 20th, must be filed on or before Saturday, the 10th, and must state distinctly whether enumerated or non-enumerated.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—During the two weeks of Justice DAVIES' term in September, *ex parte* business will be attended to at Chambers from 10 o'clock A. M. to 12 M. Motions will be heard at 12 o'clock M., daily, except on Saturday. No motions will be heard on Saturday, unless by Special Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman

"PORTER'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES."

Abraham C. Dayton vs. *George Wilkes.*—The further hearing of this case was resumed, and the plaintiff put in an affidavit stating that Theodore E. Tomlinson furnished him the money with which he bought of Dewce his interest in the *Spirit*, and that Tomlinson was in no wise interested in that paper, except as a creditor for money advanced to him as stated; that the paper was owned and published by the plaintiff and defendant, under the firm name of George Wilkes & Co., and by no other parties. A copartnership contract between the parties was also put in evidence, showing that the plaintiff and defendant were partners, and that they had agreed to appropriate all moneys, assets, &c., to the payment of all debts against the paper, except such means as might be necessary to conduct the paper and pay current expenses. The plaintiff's affidavit further showed that, after the service of the injunction on the defendant, he went to the office of John A. Douglas & Co., in William-street—which firm had printed *Porter's Spirit*—and inquired if they printed that paper as usual, and was informed by the firm that they had received matter from the defendant for another paper, to be called *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, and that they had been ordered to take out all matter pertaining to *Porter's Spirit*, and reset it—which he had done. Plaintiff then asked Douglas & Co. if they would obey the injunction and print *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, and was told by them that they would see him at 4 P. M.; that at 4 P. M. he called at Douglas & Co.'s office, and was then told that they had received instructions from *Porter's Spirit* to publish it, and that no other paper should go out of their office. Plaintiff then looked at the forms, and saw that the heading of the paper was left out; plaintiff also alleged that he saw Wilkes on the same night, (30th June,) and Wilkes said it was well known that he was about to issue another paper, and that he had written his last article for *Porter's Spirit*, and that he had furnished brains long enough for others; Wilkes, however, said he would obey the injunction. Plaintiff also put in an affidavit, showing that Wilkes had, since Saturday, put his name in the place of Porter's on the sign, and that therefore the sign designates "Wilkes' Spirit of the Times." Mr. Tomlinson's affidavit showed that he was not a party to the partnership of the paper, but was merely a mortgagee to the amount of $1,700. Other affidavits were also put in, corroboratory of Tomlinson's and the plaintiff's.

The defence put in a number of affidavits showing that Mr. Tomlinson was a member of the partnership, and not merely a mortgagee party. Among these was one of John Clancy, alleging that he was called upon to act as arbitrator of difficulties between Tomlinson and Wilkes, and that in the matter Dayton, the present plaintiff, was not consulted at all. Henry Long also made an affidavit that Dayton had consented that if he should be allowed to publish *Porter's Spirit*, Wilkes might publish any paper he pleased.

The Court held that the paper was a partnership property between Dayton and Wilkes, and that Tomlinson's affidavit must be taken as to his interest, against the testimony of any other party; that as the partnership agreement between Wilkes and Dayton fixed no limit to the time of their association, either of the parties could withdraw at their leisure, and that a Receiver should be appointed to wind up the affairs of the old concern. That point being settled, counsel desired to be heard as to the right of Wilkes to go on and publish another sporting paper, to be called *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*. Counsel for plaintiff contended that Wilkes could not use the fixtures of the old paper for the publication of the new one, until a Receiver had been appointed to administer upon and adjust the affairs of the old one, and until it was settled who was entitled to the benefit of the name of the paper. Counsel, on the other side, argued that the Court could not restrain Wilkes from publishing any paper he pleased, if he did it on his own responsibility, and in another form. If Wilkes had more brains and more enterprise than Other parties to the controversy, counsel thought the Court could not interfere to deprive him of the benefit of such traits and abilities.

The counsel for plaintiff responded at some length.

The Court reserved its decision, intimating, however, that it would be rendered on Tuesday morning.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Davies

MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

The Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company vs. *Allen Shenck.*—After repeated adjournments, this case came up to day. The original motion, it will be recollected, was denied by Justice Ingraham, with leave to renew, on terms. The defendant now renewed the motion pursuant to the leave reserved.

Ex-Judge Dean, on behalf of the defendant, urged as a preliminary objection, that the plaintiffs, as a foreign corporation, had no power to sue in this State, without filing security for costs. This has been done *since* the commencement of the suit, but defendant's counsel insists that under the provision of the statute, (R. S. 5th ed., 755, §1,) this security could not be filed, *nunc pro tunc*, especially in a case where the plaintiff sought to obtain an order of arrest. Counsel further stated that they had received no notice of any security, and inquired when it was filed. It appeared that the bond was filed this morning.

Mr. Dean argued that this objection went to the jurisdiction—that without such security the plaintiff could take no steps whatever in the case.

The undertaking given on the order of arrest specified only the "damages" and not the "costs" also, as required by statute.

A question arose as to how far Justice Ingraham had limited this motion; the Court held that the order of Justice Ingraham allowed the motion to be renewed upon the old papers, with the addition of new ones proving the solvency of the bank.

The counsel then read the affidavits on which the motion was based. The important facts have been heretofore published. After the reading the Court adjourned the argument until Tuesday.

A FASHIONABLE TAILOR'S BILL.

St. John, Raymond & Co. vs. *J. B. Devoe.*—The plaintiffs are fashionable tailors, much patronised by the "upper ten." The defendant, who is also well known, purchased an outfit at the plaintiffs' establishment, but the parties could not agree upon the bill, and this suit was the consequence. But as defendant admitted $204 51 to be due to the plaintiff, their counsel moved for judgment for that amount, the suit to continue for the balance under § 244 of the code. After argument, the Court granted the motion.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Van Buren & Seixas; for defendants, Messrs. Niles & Bagley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The commencement of the September term of this Court, yesterday, was attended with the usual result—no Grand Jury. Gentlemen summoned to serve on the Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York, cannot, somehow or other, get into their seats on a Monday. The Clerk of the Court, the punctilio'd old friend, Mr. HENRY VANDERVOORT, who has had twenty-five years' service in the Court, can remember but few Mondays in all that time, on which a Grand Jury was obtainable. To-day there will probably be a quorum, and the usual judicial charge on the points required by the Statute.

Yesterday, after the petit jury panel had been disposed of, Stephen Sherwood, convicted in the July term, of grand larceny, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

Mary Anne Lee pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Patrick Raddigan, indicted for assault and battery, was about to be tried, when it was found that the offence was committed outside the boundary line of the County. He was therefore discharged.

Charles Graves, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences, and under bail therefor, did not answer when his name was called. His bail was accordingly forfeited.

John Curran, jointly indicted with Charles W. Bekerson on a charge of robbing a sailor named Starkey of Spanish doubloons to the amount of $140, was placed at the bar with his confederate and demanded a separate trial. His wish was gratified. The evidence showed, in brief, the following state of things: Starkey, to save his money, worked his passage from Havana on board the *Empire City*, arriving in this City on the 27th of May last. Two days afterwards he made a "morning call" at sundry places, among others at Curran's (the prisoner's) No. 140 Worth street. Unwisely he then and there exhibited a belt which he had around his waist, and which contained the Spanish gold in question. Curran, with his friend Eckerson and a third man, named Curtis, who escaped after he was arrested, immediately became very friendly with Starkey, took him into a back room, gave him gin, which he thinks was drugged, as after drinking it he became confused. Then while Eckerson watched the door, (as Starkey stated in his evidence,) Curtis held him, while Curran stripped his belt off. They then thrust him into the street, where a police officer arrested him for being drunk, and locked him up. He was fined $2 for being intoxicated, and the fine brought him to his senses. He gave information which led to the arrest of the three parties, but Curtis, as we have said, escaped.

The jury, after hearing a long string of testimony *pro* and *con.*, convicted Curran, who was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Eckerson was not tried. He will probably plead guilty.

The Court adjourned at 4 P. M.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been 7 bbls. Ashes; 10,962 bbls. Flour; 416 bbls. Corn Meal; 12,457 bushels Wheat; 11,489 bushels Corn; 2,800 bushels Oats; 100 pkgs. Provisions, and 60 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 80 bbls. Pots, at $5 50@$5 56¼; and 55 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25. ℔ 100 lbs.

COCOA—Sales, to-day, 50 bags Caraccas, on private terms.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet to-day; prices, however, have been sustained.

COTTON—Has been very dull to-day, sales having been confined to 250 bales, at about previous quotations, including Middling Upland at 11¾c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market has been more active to-day for State and Western Flour. The receipts have been limited, especially of State, which description is quite scarce and is wanted. The current receipts of the latter consist mainly of extra, as millers are not making much superfine at present. Prices of both superfine and extra State are a shade firmer to-day. Western brands have not varied remarkably. We have heard of sales of 10,500 bbls., including inferior to choice and superfine State, at $4@$4 25 for old, and $4 25@$4 45 for new; extra do. at $4 45@$4 75 for old, and $4 70@$5 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $3 95@$4 30; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 35@$5 70; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to choice new, $4 40@$5 85; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 75@$5 for poor to good old, and $5@$5 25 for ordinary to choice new ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 00@ 3 90
Standard Superfine State	4 00@ 4 45
Extra State	4 45@ 5 00
Standard Superfine Western	3 95@ 4 30
Extra Wisconsin	4 35@ 5 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 40@ 5 85
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 75@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 75@ 4 85
Extra Genesee	5 30@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 40@ 6 75
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	4 50@ 7 00

Southern Flour exhibits no important change. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 25 for very inferior to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 35@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City, ℔ bbl. Small lots of extra Canadian changed hands, at $4 50@$5 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 80@$4 25 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Purcheons of Brandywine are inquired for at $10 each.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet, and prices are depressed. Sales have been reported of only 12,650 bushels, including prime new white Indiana at $1 40; ordinary new red Western at $1 15@$1 17; new white Kentucky at $1 40@$1 45; new white Southern at $1 30; new red do. at $1 20 ℔ bushel; and unsound Chicago Spring on terms not ascertained. Samples of new white Canada were exhibited on 'Change to-day, by Mr. Geo. B. POWELL; one of them was of very superior quality, surpassing, according to the opinion of a leading local miller any sample of Canada Wheat received here within a period of six years. The other sample was also very good, and and an average specimen of the entire crop. Corn has not varied much. Sales have been made of 37,500 bushels at 56c. for old mixed Western; 81c.@81½c. for new mixed Western and 83c.@83½c. for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal. Rye continues in request at 81c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 39c.@42c.; Western, 36c.@40c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern 30c.@35c. ℔ bushel. Barley continues inactive and nominal.

HAY—Sales to-day 500 bales North River, at 65c.@70c., ℔ 100 lbs.

IRON—Has been quiet to-day; prices have not varied much.

LEAD—Is in moderate request at former rates.

MOLASSES—Small sales have been effected at unaltered figures.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially unchanged. A fair inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine within a range of from 45c.@46c., ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is moderately inquired for, chiefly at 58c.@59c. ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 3,400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $14 87@$15 for Mess; $13 50@$13 75 for thin Mess; $16 75 for clear; and $10 37@$10 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams at 8½c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 7½c. ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is in demand at full rates. Sales to-day 600 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef continues quiet and languid; sales 135 bbls., in lots, at $7 75@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 25@$12 for fair to choice extra do.; $6 62½@$7 25 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams $14@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at 16c.@21c. for State; 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at from 5½c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1859:

QUALITIES.	OLD PORK, M. S., BARRELS. L.	G.	L.	Total.	OLD BEEF. L.	G.	L.	Total.	NEW YORK. M. S. YARDS. L.	G.	L.	Total.	NEW PORK. MESS. YDS. L.	G.	L.	Total.	Old Mess Pork.	Last Year.	This Date Last Year.
Clear																			
Mess																			
Thin Mess	60			60					101	2366		2467							
Prime Mess									74		1160	1234							
Prime										2666		2666							
Plank																			
Prime																			
Mess																			
Beef																			
Refuse Mess																			
Refuse Prime																			
Other Refuse					40			40											
Unassorted																			
Total	60			60	40			40	175	5032	1160	6367							
City Prime					35			35											
City Mess																			
Country Prime			20	20															
Country Mess					11			11											
Thirds Prime																			
Thirds Mess																			
Refuse Prime																			
Refuse Mess																			
Railroad Beef																			
Reinsp'd Chicago Mess																			
Refuse Mess																			
Total			20	20	86			86											
Qualities.					2853			2853											
Total	60		20	80	2939			2939	175	5032	1160	6367							
Clear					100			100											
Mess					15364	1125		16489	7205	6166	1544	14915							
Thin Mess									2233	1692	1697	5622							
Prime Mess					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Prime					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Plank					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Prime					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Mess					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Beef					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Refuse Mess					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Refuse Prime					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Other Refuse					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Unassorted					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Total					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Qualities.					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Total					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Clear					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Mess					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Thin Mess					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Prime Mess					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Prime					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Plank					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Prime					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Mess					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Beef					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Refuse Mess					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Refuse Prime					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Other Refuse					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Unassorted					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Total					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Qualities.					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							
Total					1160	1160		2320	1068	2253	1467	4788							

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., L., W., P., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing-yards, as follows: L.—Lewis', G.—Getty's, L.—Lamson's, W.—Ward's, P.—Parker's, &c.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 120 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGAR—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 750 hhds., chiefly Cuba at 5 3-16d.@6¾c., but including some Porto Rico at 7c.@7¼c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 700 bbls., in lots, at 26½c., ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,600 bales Cotton at 3 16d.@7 32d., ℔ lb.; 400 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; 12 tons Seed at 14s., and, by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 35s. For London, 1,300 bbls. Sperm Oil, and 12 tons Clover Seed at 22s. 6d.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

CATTLE—The market opens with a pretty brisk demand, predicated on the better prospects that marked last week's trade in New-York, and also on the belief entertained by many that the supply is some 250 head short, as compared with the receipts at this point seven days ago. They are in error, however, as our figures below indicate.

There is at least the usual number of buyers here from the East and from New-York. The New-Yorkers have taken about 350 head, and will buy few, if any more, to-day. It is thought that about as many will go East as went in that direction last week—say 1,100 head—leaving thirteen or fourteen hundred to go to New-York in first hands.

The average quality is fully up to last week; some think a little better. Better prices are asked, but as none of the transactions of which we are informed indicate that higher rates have been obtained on the better grades, as compared with last week, we do not alter our quotations, except for inferior.

Freights are unchanged. The Erie Railroad managers, we learn, have reduced the price to New York from $83 to $79, and the Central makes transportation as cheap from Cincinnati to New-York, *viâ* Dunkirk and Buffalo, as by the Erie. This is done by returning to the drover who comes this route $7 per car, as soon as he ships his stock on the Hudson River Road.

The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor'g w'k last year.
Cattle	2,576	2,832	4,016
Sheep and lambs	5,185	4,643	3,306
Hogs	466	83	3,020
	Av. w'kly rec'ts last year.	Total Since Jan 1.	Total to same date last year.
Cattle	2,536	87,586	90 331
Sheep	3,127	118,497	96,507
Hogs	3,747	18,261	139,823

The aggregate of cattle receipts (2,576,) as given above, is arrived at by estimating 16 to the car; but this is the season when light beeves come forward in greatest numbers, and more so now, perhaps, than for years before, because of the high price of feed in the country, and the cars are bringing forward an average of 17 or 18 head. This is shown by actual count, as reported by the Drovers themselves, which gives us a total of 2,932 head. There is to be added to this about 220 head driven in on the road from Madison County, 65 by Mr. INGALLS, and 35 by Mr. FELTS. This gives us a grand total of nearly 3,250 head.

PRICES—We quote the market brisk at the following rates—remarking, however, that we are not aware of any sales at our outside figure for "extra," although there are some beeves on the market that will not be parted with for less:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	5c. @5½c.	5¼c.@5¾c.
Extra	4¾c.@4¾c.	4¾c.@4¾c.
First quality	3¾c.@3¾c.	3¾c.@3¾c.
Second quality	3c. @3¼c.	3c. @3¼c.
Third quality	2¾c.@3c.	2¾c.@2¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The receipts are comparatively heavy, but thus far the sales have been limited. Prices are about the same as last week.

ADVERTISING AGENCY.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

PERSONAL.

ANY ONE KNOWING THE RESIDENCE of S. VANDERHEYDEN, will confer a favor by sending his address to No. 196 Greene-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—RESPECTABLE, BE-liable and experienced Protestant and other female help, with good reference, can be had to-day at WESLEY & CO.'S select female offices, No. 282 4th av., near 22d st., and No. 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. Employers will please observe that in our business with the public we always advertise to the office and not to a private number, also, that this is the only exclusive female office in the City. Employers supplied one year for $2; six months $1. A lady in attendance. Thirty Protestant girls wanted for special situations at highest wages.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A situation as matron in an institution or seminary; is capable of taking the entire care and management; thoroughly understands housekeeping; has several years of practical experience. Can give the best of City reference as to capability and character. Any lady or gentleman requiring a strictly conscientious and trustworthy person in their establishment would do well to call or address W. M., No. 186 Clinton st., corner Baltic, Brooklyn, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, bread and biscuit, and making soup, &c.; or would do chamberwork, waiting, &c.; is willing to make herself useful. Also, a situation by a small girl to mind children, &c.; wages $3 per month. Both have good references, and no objection to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor for three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework in a small family. Wages moderate. No objection to City or country. Satisfactory references can be had at her present employer's. Call at No. 5.0 Broadway, third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and a good baker; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; is willing to assist in the plain washing, if required; unexceptionable reference given as to character and capability. Apply at No. 238 6th-av., between 16th and 16th sts., at the side door. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook in a private family, who understands her business perfectly; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City references given. Call at No. 63d av., between 10th and 11th sts. Has no objection to living in Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; is tidy and neat in her habits and prefers a steady home. Call at No. 236 Mulberry-st., second floor front room, between Prince and Spring sts. City calls preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or would take charge of grown children, and do plain sewing; no objection to travel. Call at No. 165 1st-av., corner of 7th-st., 3d floor, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE, INTELligent young woman a situation as chambermaid; is perfectly capable of discharging the duties satisfactorily; has no objections to travel with a lady as seamstress; can be seen for two days at No. 820 Broadway, second floor, front room.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN wishes a situation as cook or housekeeper in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Best of City references if required. Call for two days, at J. S. Thorne's fancy store, No. 471 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook, in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; will assist in washing; wages $9. Also a chambermaid and nurse; does light washing; good City reference given; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL OF 19, A SITUAtion as nurse and chambermaid; is a neat plain sewer; or will do the waiting of a private family; wages $6. Also a coachman who understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; wages $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID or waitress; would be willing to do the work of a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and understands plain cooking. Best of City references can be seen for two days, at No. 223 20th st., between 1st av. and Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; good City reference given; can be seen for two days at No. 145 7th-av., near 20th st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing; is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days at No. 131 7th-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country, is well recommended. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation to do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing, or would do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse or chambermaid; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best of City references. Apply at No. 123 East 20th st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 17, A SITUation in a small private family, to take care of children and do plain sewing. Has the best of reference from her last place. Call or address for two days, at No. 156 East 24th-st., 4th floor, back room, No. 13.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook in a private family. She understands her business perfectly, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a first class private family. Best City references. Call at No. 136 West 10th-st., between Bleecker and Hudson, room No. 3, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as lady's maid, understands dressmaking and hairdressing; has no objection to travel; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 15th-st., near 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work and sewing, and to take care of growing children; good City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 352 1st-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or would assist in washing and ironing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 139 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress only. Also, by one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation to do chamber work and assist with the washing; has no objection to light waiting, has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN is desirous of obtaining a situation as chambermaid; has both City and country references. Call for two days at No. 172 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, in a private family or respectable boarding-house, as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 28 Amity st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse, wai ress, or chambermaid and waitress; also, by a first-rate colored cook; both well recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and do plain sewing, and take care of children. Call at No. 255 West 25th-st., top floor, front room; the best of City references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as first-rate laundress, and can do up ladies' fine things in the neatest style; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 200 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 137 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Swiss woman, as housekeeper. Address E. C. BAILEY, New-York Post-office.

HOUSEKEEPER—A LADY OF INTELLIGENCE and energy wishes a situation as housekeeper or companion in a respectable family; would prefer to go South or West; the best of reference in regard to ability, &c. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

ST. MARK'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—No. 24 3d-av., or No. 18 Bible House, supplies the best families with the best help. Every exertion is made to render this office entirely reliable.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; has lived three years and eight months in his last place; has good recommendations; country preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 213 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, MARried, without family, a situation; has no objection to take charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address J. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, which will be punctually attended to.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from the country wishes a situation as porter in a store; has no objection to make himself useful; can read and write. Can give good recommendation as to character for sobriety, honesty and industry. Address D. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as groom, carman porter or fireman in a hotel; is not afraid of hard work; knows the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver; best of City references from the last two places. Address, for two days, C. B., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom, and is a good waiter if required; has lately arrived from the old country; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; lived five years in his last place. Address W. G., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, A situation as LIGHT PORTER in a store of any kind. He has a knowledge of book keeping and is a good accountant and penman; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address AMERICAN, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY AN industrious married man and his wife; the man is a thorough gardener, and understands the care of horses, and is a good careful driver; his wife is a first rate laundress and chambermaid and a good plain cook. Both are trustworthy persons, and have the best of references. Address E. O. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience both in the old and in this country; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Any gentleman desirous, will address L. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, which will be promptly attended to.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, WHO has held some of the first places in the States, and obtained the first premiums for forced grapes and peaches; also for green house plants and for vegetables wishes a situation with a respectable family. Address Mr. J. HUGH, at Mr. Parmlee's, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, UPRIGHT YOUNG man a situation as coachman and groom; is a steady driver and understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener; would be found willing to make himself useful and attentive; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, A single young man, 24 years of age, a situation to take charge of a team of horses, carriages &c. He understands the care and management of horses; is a good City driver; has four years' recommendation from his last employers. Address W. C., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; understands his business in all its branches. Address B. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, WHO speaks, reads and writes English equally to German, a situation as interpreter in an office or in some other business. References given. Call or address J. J. HENDLER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, about 20 years of age, who is perfectly acquainted with butter and cheese business, either in the wholesale or retail line; would refer to present employer. Can be seen for two days at stand No. 19 and 21 Atlantic Market, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A S

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Nine Points of the Law—Rough and Home.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Geraldine.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Asphodel—Tight Rope Evolutions.

BOWERY THEATRE—Hubert the Foundling—Jocko—Michael Erle.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Orange Girl of Venice—The Four Lovers.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Michael Erle—Rosina Meadows—Acrobatism.

PALACE GARDEN—Grand Musical Soiree and Military Concert.

MOZART HALL—Waugh's Italia.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—Entertainment by Wood's Minstrels.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to day, September 6, at 2 o'clock to go by railroad, and at 4 o'clock to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Canadian screw-steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., passed Father Point, on her way to Quebec, on Sunday evening, but, owing to the breaking down of the telegraph wire, her advices, which have been partially anticipated by the *Arago* off Cape Race, did not come through until yesterday. Nothing authentic relative to the proceedings of the Zurich Conference had transpired, but it is stated that favorable results were anticipated. The British Government is said to have congratulated that of France on the recent political amnesty in the most cordial manner. Military affairs still engaged attention in France. Commands had been assigned to the Marshals who were at the head of the army in Italy, McMahon being placed at Lille, where a large body of troops was being concentrated—a response, as was believed, to the projected fortifications at Antwerp, which the Belgian Chamber of Deputies had voted in favor of by a large majority. The National Assemblies of Modena and Tuscany had unanimously voted in favor of annexation to Piedmont, and decreed the banishment forever of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine. Signor Mario and his wife, formerly Jessie Meriton White, had been arrested at Bologna, though for what cause is not specified. Several members of the English royal household are passengers in the *North Briton*, whose mission to Canada is supposed to have reference to the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales. Mr. Lever had made another offer for the *Great Eastern* steamship, but it was believed that the offer was not entertained, and that her destination will be Portland. Another report relative to the condition of the Atlantic Telegraph cable had been published, but no new theory had been advanced. The Indian Loan had all been awarded at and above 97 per cent. The Russian Loan had proved a partial failure. There had been no adjustment of the difficulty with the builders in London, and several other branches of trade were beginning to exhibit discontent.

The rumor of the withdrawal of the steamers of the North German Lloyd's, on the line between New-York and Bremen, to which an allusion was made yesterday, proves, upon inquiry, to have no other foundation than the temporary withdrawal of the *Weser*, which has been withdrawn for one trip only, for the purpose of making repairs. The other boats of the line are to continue their trips as usual.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 27th ult., with advices from Europe three days later than those by the *Arago* and the *North Briton*, is now about due at Halifax.

The steamship *Havana*, from Minatitlan on the 1st inst., with advices from San Francisco to the 26th ult., arrived at New-Orleans yesterday. It is announced that the steamer which left San Francisco on the 20th for Panama, to connect over the Railroad with the steamer for this port, had on board upwards of $2,000,000. Business was better. The advices from Vancouver are confirmatory of those received by the Overland Mail relative to the occupancy of the island of San Juan by order of Gen. Harney, who had ordered additional troops from Fort Washington. Gov. Douglass had sent a Message to the Assembly of Vancouver's Island, declaring that British forces should be landed at San Juan. There was a rumor, which, however, was not credited, to the effect that a British vessel of war had made an attack on the island and killed thirty Americans.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 25th ult. have been received by the *Havana* at New-Orleans. Mr. McLane had returned, and had presented the ultimatum of our Government to Juarez, demanding the immediate ratification of the treaty. No news of importance reaches us from the City of Mexico. Degollado was taking measures to concentrate all the Liberal troops at San Luis Potosi, contemplating an attack on the capital in October. The whole Pacific coast is stated to be now in the peaceful possession of the Liberals, who are taking measures to insure the permanence of the advantages they have gained.

A dispatch from Mobile announces the arrival at that port of Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, in the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*. He left immediately for New-Orleans.

Our advices from the Rio Grande extend to Aug. 11. A movement of troops southward to the aid of the Liberal cause is noted; the number being, however, quite inconsiderable. The State of Zacatecas was earnestly carrying out the Church decrees; the clergy had nearly all left; and the official organ was beseeching Catholic priests from the United States to take their places. Marriages by civil magistrates had been formally authorized.

By way of New-Orleans we have advices from Havana to the 2d inst. There is no news of special importance. Sugar was firm. The steamer *De Soto*, by which we receive this intelligence, reports having spoken the United States steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, supposed to be bound to Pensacola.

News from the Dacotah Boundary Survey party states that the standard parallels, already surveyed, leave a strip of country of eighteen miles in doubt. Further progress is checked until the western boundary of Minnesota, now being run, shall be completed. The boundaries of the new territory cannot be decided until this work is finished. The white settlers are reported to be in a state of prodigious alarm, in consequence of the prevalence of bloody feuds among the rival tribes of Sioux and Ponca Indians.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, gives a brief account of a serious street fight between the Republicans and the Democrats in that city, on Saturday night. Both parties were having demonstrations prior to the municipal election, which took place yesterday, and the Democratic torch-light procession attempted to force its way through the Republicans, who were holding their meeting at the intersection of two streets. A general fight was the result, in which the Republicans seem to have got the best of it. One man was shot and several were severely cut.

South American matters are now occupying the attention of the Administration. Yesterday President Buchanan was closeted all the forenoon with Secretary Cass, engaged in their discussion, and at noon an audience was granted, by appointment, to the new Minister from Peru, who, it is understood, is specially empowered to make some arrangement for the final adjustment of the claims of American citizens against his Government.

The mania for strikes has sprung up again. All the men employed on the Michigan Southern Railroad have been on a strike, demanding three months' back-pay, and have stopped the running of the trains. The difficulty, however, as we learn by telegraph, has been adjusted. The non-striking iron-moulders of Albany are in peril of their lives from the vengeance of the striking men. On Saturday night, a party of eight or ten "strikers" fired at one John Carroll; another working moulder was shot at, an hour later on the same evening, while sitting in his house. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* states that threats have been publicly uttered against the proprietors of the foundries who refuse to pay the increased rate of wages. The strike of the Pennsylvania coal-miners is now participated in by four thousand men, and work is at a stand-still.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, appointed a Special Committee of three to examine into the financial condition and operations of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, from its organization to the present time. A resolution expressing sympathy with the Twelfth Regiment, adopted by the Councilmen, was referred by the Aldermen. The resolution directing that Fairchild, Walker & Co. be employed to build the gate-houses and aqueduct of the new reservoir was adopted, notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor. A large amount of routine business was disposed of, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

A meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening. No subjects of general interest were acted upon. A communication from the City Inspector complained of the embarrassments to which he was subjected in the performance of his duties, on account of the imperfections in the ordinances governing his department. He asked that the Board would take action in the premises. The subject was referred to a special committee of three for investigation.

The public schools of the City were opened yesterday. The mandate of the Board of Education directing that the Bible should be read in the public schools at the commencement of each day's exercises was disobeyed in the schools of the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth Wards. In all the other schools of the City selections from the Scriptures were read.

The argument in the case of Mrs. Hartung before the Supreme Court at Albany, which was to have been made yesterday, was adjourned over until to-day.

The injunction suit arising out of the controversy relative to *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, was brought on for further argument yesterday before Justice Ingraham of the Superior Court. The Court directed the appointment of a Receiver to settle up the partnership affairs between Messrs. Dayton & Wilkes. On the question of Mr. Wilkes' right to start a new paper under the title of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, argument was heard, and decision reserved until this morning.

The September term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Judge Russell. There was no Grand Jury obtained. A man named Sherwood was sent to the State Prison for two years on a conviction for grand larceny, and another man, named Curran, was similarly sentenced for a similar offence. We publish elsewhere a report of these and other proceedings.

A serious affray took place yesterday noon between the officers and crew of the ship *Mayflower*, lying at DeForrest's wharf, Brooklyn. During the *melée* Charles Neybold, one of the sailors, was mortally wounded in the back with a marlinespike in the hands of James Kirwin, third mate of the ship. Kirwin was arrested, and Neybold was taken to the City Hospital, where he was still alive last night, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The fight, it is alleged, was commenced by the crew, who were intoxicated.

In Brooklyn, yesterday, a boy named John Brannan was run over by a team on Navy-street, and killed almost instantly. A child fell from the window of a house on Furman-street to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed; and the body of a child, supposed to have been suffocated, was found in a lumber-yard on Van Brunt-street.

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday, the Committee on General Taxes fixed upon $310,000 as the amount necessary to be raised to meet the ordinary contingent expenses of the county. The Committee on Equalization of Assessment Rolls made a report, showing the increase of taxable property in one year to be upwards of $2,000,000.

Cotton was inactive yesterday. Flour and Corn brisker, but prices were generally unchanged. Wheat was quiet and depressed. Groceries were were less active. Pork and Lard were freely purchased. Beef was quite dull. Whisky was more inquired for. The movements in other branches of trade were not important.

Mr. Douglas in the Canvass.

The Presidential campaign has been virtually opened in the West by Mr. Douglas. Thus much, at least, must be conceded to the Senator from Illinois, that he avows his principles frankly, takes his stand manfully upon a distinct and definite "platform," which may be strong or may be weak, but is at least his own and tangible; and does not leave the work of manufacturing a public sentiment in favor of his position to ingenious friends and elaborate advocates.

The recent publication by an enterprising firm in this City in the pages of a popular magazine under their control, of an elaborate disquisition by Mr. Douglas upon the great question of Popular Sovereignty and its limitations, when taken in connection with the innumerable criticisms which that publication has provoked, very strikingly illustrates the straightforward and masculine character of Mr. Douglas' "electioneering." Any mere politician in the habit of consulting his friends and guardians before he risks an opinion on the proper way of boiling an egg, or on the merits of the Court which condemned Charles I. to the scaffold, would have shrunk from doing what Mr. Douglas did when he was asked to contribute an article upon the grave public theme with which he has recently identified his name, to a popular and widely-circulated periodical of the most respectable character. In the simple fact that an American statesman, conspicuous by his station, and admittedly the representative of a leading school in politics, should take up his pen to put before the more tranquil and thoughtful audience of a magazine the very same views which he had already a hundred times set forth from his place in Congress, on the hustings and through all the various political organs of his own faith, there was certainly nothing either unprecedented or indecent. Neither could it be considered strange that in this age of intense competition the publishers who had secured such a paper from such a source should insist upon availing themselves of their copyright prescriptions, with a single eye to their own immediate advantage. The whole transaction was so eminently natural loyal, and reasonable, that it was to have been expected it would take its place in the literary annals of the day without provoking any special wonder.

Of course, the managers of *Harper's Magazine* made no secret of the fact that they had issued a paper on Popular Sovereignty by the great champion of that much-debated political doctrine. Equally of course, they did their best to concentrate the attention of the numbers to whom such a paper might be expected to be interesting, upon their own pages; and for this purpose they did what they would do, no doubt, in the case of an article by Lord Brougham on English politics, or of an article by Montalembert on the French Empire, were it possible to make such articles their own exclusive property—they forbade the reproduction of Mr. Douglas' contribution in other periodicals.

This was at first. When, however, it became apparent that the political interest excited by the paper in question was so keen and intense that the continued prohibition of its republication must inevitably tend to annoy their contributor in his purely political character, the Messrs. Harper, with a good sense and liberality for which they deserve more credit than they have received, at once put the paper at the service of the New-York Times, and allowed us to disseminate it through our columns in the form of a *resumé*, condensing the leading features and substantial weight of the dissertation.

In the whole of this story Mr. Douglas appears only as a public man, who takes his political faith so closely to heart that he is eager and anxious to put its doctrines in the broadest light of public opinion, and, therefore, to avail himself of every means within his power of reaching the general ear. He writes for *Harper's Magazine* precisely what he has said in the Senate Chamber, talked on the hustings, repeated in season and out of season, during the whole of that still-pending debate between the political extremists of the North and those of the South, on the ultimate decision of which the future fortunes of the Republic do so absolutely hang.

The clouds of wild misrepresentation and worse insinuation which have been evolved from this perfectly straightforward transaction, are really discreditable alike to the political character and to the common sense of the nation, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the last of them. As impartial commentators on the course of public events, to whom the Tyrian Democrat and the Trojan Republican are alike indifferent, we feel bound to enter our protest thus far. Did we think it at all necessary to enter upon a critical discussion of Mr. Douglas' article itself, we should find ourselves obliged to say of it as we have been obliged to say of so many more of the distinguished Senator's lucubrations, that in his eagerness to avoid even the appearance of a dangerous radicalism, he imperils by superfluous qualifications that clean-cut and impregnable position of legal and historical right upon which he succeeds in planting the practical doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. It is by the assertion of this doctrine in its length and breadth alone, that the vexatious federal intermeddling with questions of internal social law in the States can be definitely arrested. Of this, the conservative masses of right-thinking men, both at the North and at the South, are fast becoming convinced. Whatever the present squabbles of personal ambition among the leading candidates of the two great parties in the nation may do to complicate the seeming issues of the coming campaign, it is the establishment of this doctrine which will finally decide the course of the canvass; and of this no persons whatever are more firmly convinced than those who are doing their best to hide the fact for the moment from the public eye.

Mr. Douglas is about to deal with this vital matter openly on the hustings in Ohio. He could find no more appropriate locality for a full and frank exposition of a comprehensive and decisive national policy than at Columbus, in the very heart of the Congressional district which has shown itself more rebellious against such a policy than any other in the whole range of the great Northwestern States. It is time that we should begin to see whither the country is to drift in the approaching national canvass; and the responsible voice of a single statesman who does not fear to speak his mind, is of more importance just at this moment than an infinity of conventions, caucuses, conclaves and manœuvres in the dark.

Arresting an Abuse.

Mr. Lewis Clephane, a gentleman who, by his use of the mystic syllables, "Secretary Nat. Repub. Ass." would appear to write himself down an ass, has a serious grievance. His memorial may be read elsewhere in this paper. Mr. Clephane is the accredited superintendent of a National Factory of Public Opinion, established by the Republican Party at the Federal Capital; and it is his business to turn out certain tons of electioneering documents daily and hourly, preparatory to any canvass in which the said party may, anywhere to the north of Mason and Dixon's line, intend to engage. The results of this industry are formidable indeed. The aggregate bulk of President's Messages, or of Patent-office Reports, or of Senator Douglas' speeches, is something to bewilder and discourage the most enterprising of Post-office assistants; but this Republican Committee has so wide an horizon of topics, and there is so much in the Administration to denounce, and upon the fresh and racy theme of negro Slavery so much remains to be said, that the annual literature of the party rivals the annual issue of the newspaper Press in volume and comprehensiveness. But to convey this deluge of argument and persuasion to the parched localities in more instant need of the shower, is an office exceeding the functions of Mr. Clephane. Here, as custom will have it, the franking prerogative must be appealed to; and in a recent instance, where the wilds of Minnesota were selected for copious irrigation, the Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, afforded the sanction of his name to speed the torrent. Vast cart-loads of the political missiles thus prepared were deposited in the Washington Post-office. Postmaster Jones, appalled at the mass, and perhaps stimulated by some shrewd supporter of the Administration, who foresaw ruin and wo to his party in the Northwest should the parcel go happily to its end, declined to admit the signature of Mr. Covode, and appealed in form to that gentleman to acknowledge it. Mr. Covode declined to do so; in fact, by his reply, authorized the conviction that the handwriting was not his own, but the manual contribution of who knows how many noteless penmen in a back room of the printing-office. The whole body of documents was therefore at once embargoed; Mr Clephane and his employers are supplied with a crying wrong; and Minnesota, in all likelihood, is lost to the Republicans for lack of that precious instruction which lies profitless in the Washington office. The grievance is a substantial one; let the friends of Mr. Clephane lament with him.

The public, however, may console itself with two or three considerations.

In the termination of this system of partisan franking,—and that the rule will be applied impartially henceforward, the character of the Postmaster-General is, we trust, a sufficient warrant—a gross imposition upon the postage-paying community will at last be extinguished. These enormous burdens are not carried gratuitously. They have either to be paid for from the Federal treasury, or by an elevation of the rates of postage. As the payment from the Treasury on account of this and similar abuses of the franking nuisance swells year by year, the pressure for higher rates of postage obtains greater urgency, and the event will be either that the private correspondent must pay directly, whenever he affixes his stamp to a letter, for Mr. Clephane's excesses, or indirectly from the national strong box. Now, there is no more reason why the public should be taxed for circulating than for printing these squibs. It is as reasonable that the Government printer should execute composition and press-work at public expense, as that the Government carrier should transport them gratuitously. The party that is able to pay for the preparation of such Sibylline leaves, must be able to pay for their diffusion.

As for vicarious franking, regarded in the light of a system, the rigor of the law is certainly tardy in its application. Mr. Clephane is quite right in saying that not one in ten thousand of nominal franks is the autograph of an honorable senator or representative. The abuse is grown so monstrous that it is impossible for a single hand to perpetrate it. Only the other day, a gentleman whose name, since he has been exonerated, it is needless to repeat, was suddenly seized and dragged before a Washington magistrate upon a charge of counterfeiting the frank of Mr. Douglas. He was discharged upon the Senator from Illinois declaring that he had authorized the act. The circumstance exhibits a disposition of the postal authorities to break up a mischievous and illegal practice; but it also exhibits a disposition to apply the first pinch of the better system to those who are understood to be less than friendly to the Administration. Let the disagreeable impression be removed by a display of strict impartiality, and Postmaster-General Holt will have the support of all right-minded people in whatever warfare he may wage upon spurious franking.

The obvious improvement of the whole subject is, that in the presence of universal newspaperdom, there is no longer any occasion for such wholesale manufacture of political tracts, and for resorting to such improper methods of circulating them. If the "National Republican Committee" desire to flood Minnesota, or the entire north with their partisan lucubrations, let them pay the county and local newspapers each a small consideration for reproducing their wisdom in a given number of columns, and two positive results will be obtained; a languishing journalism will be encouraged, and the people be far more effectually reached than by endless tractarianism. The negative gains of not violating laws and of not cheating the public treasury may also deserve consideration.

A Fight for an Aneurism.

The world has long been aware that doctors will sometimes differ, and that it is not easy to say who shall decide the questions on which they disagree. But we venture to say that, from the days of Esculapius to those of Hahnemann, no such doctoral dissensions have been known among the diplomates of any Faculty as appear to flourish among the learned physicians of New-Orleans. Moliere's Comedy of the "Doctor in Spite of Himself," we should say must have a special point in the Crescent City; for we can hardly conceive that anybody but a born Bertrand du Guesclin, or a Malay, given to running mucks, or a hero from Donnybrook Fair, should betake himself, of his own accord, to a pursuit so hedged about with perils as the "art of healing," in the Capital of Louisiana.

When doctors, whether of law, physic or divinity, quarrel, at the North, they usually fall to writing letters at each other in the newspapers, to delivering deadly lectures, or whispering sly denunciations in the social circle. At the South they settle these matters more emphatically. The *Delta*, of New-Orleans, obliges us on the 28th of August with an account of some operations in the Charity Hospital, which certainly deserve a conspicuous place in the "transactions" of medical academies and associations all over the world. Two doctors—Choppin and Foster by name—are admitted, it seems, to practice in that institution. One day, when it was Foster's turn on duty, a young man was brought in dangerously wounded from an affray. It was Foster's right to attend him; but the victim was a student of surgery under Choppin of the significant name, had seen Choppin at his "dreadful trade," knew his ways, and loved his knife. The victim accordingly insists upon being attended by Choppin rather than by Foster. Foster arrives, hears what Choppin has been doing, and is naturally indignant. A complaint to the Board, or Committee of Management, or whatever the governing body may be called, would have been a slow means of redressing the wrong, and, possibly, an ineffectual one, so the professional gentlemen, leaving their wounded patient to take care of himself *pro tempore*, fell to at once in the ward, and had a "stand-up fight" with their fists *more majorum*. In spite of the most energetic efforts on both sides, however, the question of etiquette remained unsettled. Fists having proved ineffectual, resort was next had to pistols, and the parties banged away at one another the next day like a box-full of fire-crackers, but with no better result.

The "difficulty" thus begun was further complicated by "political" differences, and by the fact that both doctors were soon found competing for the office of House-surgeon to the Hospital, out of which rivalry Foster came off victorious. Still, however, their animosity might have expended itself in thin air without serious injury to anybody, if a man afflicted with an aneurism had not, at last, unluckily appeared on the scene, like the devil in the old play, to precipitate a catastrophe. The aneurism was in the shoulder of this wretch, and he came to the hospital to have it cured, hoping thereby to secure the services of still another medicine-man, Dr. Stone, who, it appears, is the leading surgeon of New-Orleans, and also one of the regular attendants upon the hospital. Dr. Stone was out of town; the man was in a pressingly perilous state; tying the *subclavian* artery—a very difficult and dangerous operation—appeared absolutely necessary to save him. The surgeons acting in Dr. Stone's absence hesitated about undertaking it. A week thus elapsed, the man, of course, growing steadily worse, and his chances of life decreasing. His wife, naturally, or unnaturally, as the reader may please, grew impatient; and finding that Dr. Stone was not to be had, determined upon having the next best surgeon in New-Orleans. She, accordingly, on hearing that Choppin would really enjoy performing the operation, went to him, and he proposed to keep the man in his private infirmary free of charge, remove the aneurism, and pay him fifty dollars for letting his life be saved. To these handsome terms the wife agreed, and proceeded to the hospital to fetch away her husband and his aneurism. But here a new difficulty arose. It appears that when a patient enters this now famous "Charity Institute," he enters, by implication, into an agreement to stay there until he is either killed or cured. If these curiously charitable surgeons, that is, prove unable to cure their patient themselves, they claim the right to protect their reputations by having him die on their hands. He must not think of running away, and being saved by somebody else. Outside practitioners may offer him what relief they please; he has staked his all on the hospital, and in the hospital he must meet his fate like a man. So the surgeons in charge refused to let either the patient or his aneurism depart. But woman's will and the sweet love of life were too strong for them. The man resolutely got up, dressed himself, stepped into a "buggy," and waited at the gate while his wife went round to all the doctors, asking vainly for a discharge. None of them would give it.

At this crisis, Dr. Choppin arrived on the scene with his usual surgical instruments about him, to wit.: one single-barrelled Derringer in each pocket of his pantaloons, and a bowie-knife in the tail pocket of his coat. Thus equipped, the merciful surgeon found his man and his aneurism, in the "buggy" at the gate, where they had been since 10 A. M. It was then noon. Dr. Choppin went at once to the hospital clerk and asked for a discharge for the patient. It was refused. He then said he would discharge him on his own responsibility in his capacity of visiting surgeon. The clerk forthwith went and informed Dr. Foster of what was taking place. The latter appeared, took his station in the door-way, and "gazed fixedly" upon his brother physician. Said Choppin to Foster: "Are you looking at me, Sir?" Said Foster to Choppin—"Yes, Sir, I am." "And what do you think of me?" inquired Choppin of Foster. "I think," replied Foster to Choppin, "that you are a G—d d—d scoundrel."

Upon hearing this forcible and compendious opinion of Dr. Choppin's character uttered, the man with the aneurism dashed out of the gate in his "buggy," and made his escape down the street, untied subclavian artery, aneurism, weeping wife and all, thanking God, no doubt, with Dogberry's watchman, that he was "well rid of a villain;" while the two surgeons drew their instruments and at once proceeded to operate on each other. Foster first fired a self-cocking pistol with such success as to sever Choppin's exterior jugular vein, producing temporary paralysis of Choppin's right arm, and causing Choppin's own pistol to explode harmlessly. Foster next fired another barrel, and this time, with admirable skill and dexterity, perforated the Derringer-bearing pocket of Choppin's pantaloons, his left thigh in the iliac region, and his side. Whether this ball touched the intestines is, says the *Delta*, "a highly important question still undecided." Choppin at this stage of the operation recovered his senses a little, and fired his second Derringer, without effect. Whereupon Foster, steadying his hand against the gate-post, retorted with another barrel. Choppin, now reduced to first principles, advanced with his bowie-knife, and Foster retreated, with two barrels of his revolver in reserve. By this time, however, the students had arrived on the scene in force, and strangely enough, set about separating their worthy preceptors. Choppin, it is said, will probably survive the operation. Foster is as well as ever he was, is quite composed, and is at present residing temporarily in prison. The man with the aneurism has not yet been secured. He is supposed to have escaped out of the State. If caught, the aneurism will assuredly be removed, at whatever cost, even if it be necessary to summon the power of the country for the purpose.

City Gold Diggings.—While the Board of Supervisors are quarreling over the Tax Levy, it may be interesting to the people who have to bear the burden of that annual imposition to know how some of the items which help to swell its grand total came to be included in it. We publish in another column this morning some extremely interesting extracts from the report of the Street Commissioner on the judgments obtained against the City, which will help the unenlightened to comprehend the mysterious increase in our municipal taxation. This report was sent to the Common Council early in July last; for some cause or other, it has but recently been published, and has not attracted the attention which its peculiar merits entitle it to. The Street Commissioner appears to have done his duty thoroughly in exposing the frauds that have been practiced upon the City, and it now remains for the Mayor or the District-Attorney to do the rest. It is hardly to be supposed that such gross neglect of duty on one side, and such scandalous jobbery and fraudulent practices on the other, can be permitted to go unpunished, when they have been published by a high City functionary.

A Small Rebellion.—A pleasing lesson in the great virtue of obedience was yesterday read to the children of several of the Ward Schools in this City. The Board of Education, invested by the State with authority so to do, ordered that, on the opening of the schools in September, the resolution directing the reading of the Bible in every school should be put in force. The teachers were prepared to obey this order, but the Ward Trustees were in several instances determined to do nothing of the kind. The rod of the Trustees impends instantly over the teachers; that of the Board is a remoter wrath. The teachers, accordingly, wherever they were so instructed by the Trustees, abstained from carrying out the commands of the supreme power. It is a fine feature in our system of administration which is thus held up to the admiration of mankind; and those who contemplate it can hardly be at a loss to understand to what we owe the present unrivaled excellence of our machinery of popular education.

Amusements.

The Academy of Music.—The preparations for the coming season at the Academy go bravely forward. The handsome subscription of $20,000 raised by the Stockholders to enable Mr. Ullman to purchase new and effective properties has been most judiciously laid out. The steamship *Ariel*, which arrived here last week, brought over twenty monstrous cases, measuring nearly a thousand cubic feet, and containing sixty splendid suits of plate-armor for man and horse, manufactured by L. Granger of Paris, expressly for the production of Verdi's new opera of "Les Vepres Siciliennes" and "Aroldo," with Halevi's "La Juive." With these splendid accessories of stage effect came an invoice of other articles not less costly; the duties paid on the whole amounting to nearly $3,000. These facts are so many new guarantees that the management of the Academy will really endeavor, during the coming Winter, to give us opera on a scale worthy of the metropolis.

The New Bowery.—Messrs. Fox & Lingard inaugurated their new enterprise last night in a very promising manner. Long before the doors opened an eager crowd filled the wide street in front, and with the opening the consentaneous rush was as the meeting of many waters. Ten minutes after, the crowd, as seen from the orchestra seats, was dense beyond description, and splendidly democratic. The overture having sighed itself away in an impotent, but patriotic, effort to compete with the vocal enthusiasm of the crowd, the curtain rose and discovered the entire Company assembled on the stage in plain dress, and a very handsome saloon gaily lighted with chandeliers. Mr. Lingard stepped forward and attempted to commence the address written by Mr. Pilgarn, and to be spoken by the Company. Some time elapsed before he could be heard at all, and even when allowed to proceed he was interrupted by constant and vociferous calls for "Fox," the pet of the audience evidently. "The Orange Girl of Venice, or the Council of Ten," a romantic drama, by C. W. Taylor, succeeded, and being full of incident and exceedingly sensational, and also played in a spirited manner, went off finely. It was followed by the pantomime of the "Four Lovers," in which Fox is admirably funny, and really competes pretty successfully with Gabriel Ravel. And then the new drop curtain, a handsome affair, painted by Hilliard, and representing our State coat of arms, supported by the muses, came down; the audience went out, and the lights went out—and the new temple of the drama was inaugurated with a splendid success. Everything about the house seems well arranged.

Laura Keene's.—Miss Keene opened the second week of her season last evening. *Still loyal to* the gentleman to whom she is so largely indebted for the fortunes of herself and house, the novelty of the night was Tom Taylor's comedietta, pleasantly and suggestively entitled, "Nine Points of the Law." The comedietta was originally produced some four months since, in London, at the Olympic, with Mrs. Stirling, Messrs. Vining, Addison and J. Wallack in the principal parts. The story of the play is full of the peculiar interest and natural management which lend a freshness and interest to whatever Tom Taylor either makes himself or borrows from his neighbors across the Channel. The following is a brief sketch of the plot: *Mrs. Smyllie*, a widow, (Miss Ada Clifton,) is living in a neat cottage, with her niece, *Kate Maplestone*, (Miss Marion Macarney,) for a companion. A deceased friend has left the cottage to *Mrs. S.* by the body of a will, but unfortunately revoked the bequest in a codicil to the same. The effect of the codicil is to convey the property to the nearest of kin, *Joseph Ironside*, (Mark Smith,) a Rochdale manufacturer. *Ironside* writes *Mrs. S.* two letters on the subject, and his attorney, *Mr. Cunninghame*, (Mr. Burnett,) writes a couple more; but no answer comes to either. Consequently *Mr. Joseph Ironside* determines to go in person, and, backed by his said attorney, oust the widow, if not *vi et armis*, at least with whatever rapidity "the law may give him cable." *Mrs. Smyllie* is a woman of the world; she is also a widow. She is therefore competent to take care of herself. She is not in the position of an "unprotected female" altogether, either. Her niece's *fiancé*, *John Britton*, (Mr. Lewis,) is a limb of the law, and enables the widow to vamp sufficient legal knowledge to become, in a brief period, a very passable attorney and conveyancer in crinoline. Thus triply armed, with knowledge of society, widowhood and law, she resolves to be her own defender. *Ironside* arrives. He is an industrial, a mill-owner, clear-headed, peremptory, and rough in speech, but naturally kind-hearted. The widow sees to that heart at once. It is a way widows have. She plays the tender and submissive at once, and is all tears and broken-hearted dejection. *Ironside* is disarmed. He is touched. He sees that he shall never succeed, and sends for the attorney to come and help him through. *Lawyer Cunninghame* arrives, and the widow changes her tactics. Tears and sighs vanish, and in place of the forlorn widow is a woman of vivacity, sharp and business-like to admiration—in law details indeed so clear-headed and exact, that the lawyer is charmed with her astuteness and knowledge, and carried away by his admiration makes several slips, and lets her into some of the weak points of his client's case. In addition to these there is a third important character, *Mr. Rollingstone*, (F. A. Vincent,) a traveler and an adventurer, pretending to be in love with the widow, but actually, of course, in love with her money; *Ironside* comes on *Rollingstone* and the widow just as the former is popping the question, and frustrates his mercenary designs. *Ironside* does more. To reconcile the will and the codicil, and save the widow from *Rollingstone*, he proposes for her himself, is accepted, and the comedietta ends, as every comedietta should, with the immediately prospective marriage of all the good and interesting people in it. The piece had a decided success. The *Widow Smyllie* of Miss Clifton was given with a good deal of vivacity. It is a character, however, which admits of much finer handling, and indeed requires it. Mark Smith's *Joseph Ironside* was strong and carefully finished. The character of the severe and slightly domineering, but large-hearted mill owner, a genuine Englishman of his class, was brought out in fine relief. Mr. Vincent, as *John Britton*, was a good deal toned down from last week, which is an improvement. He has decided talent as a comedian, but should avoid "overstepping the modesty of nature." "Home and Home" was also played, and both pieces were received by a full house with lively evidences of satisfaction.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

South American Matters—American Claims Against Peru—Indian Expenses in Oregon—The Command of the Department of New-Mexico, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Sept. 5.

President Buchanan was closeted all the forenoon at the Department of State with Secretary Cass, discussing South American matters. At 12 o'clock an audience was granted by appointment to Señor Cipriano and Col. Zegarra, the new Minister Plenipotentiary from Peru, who is specially instructed to make some final and satisfactory arrangement of the claims of our citizens against his Government.

The acting Secretary of the British Legation leaves shortly for England to attend to matters connected with his own private affairs as a member of the University of Oxford. He is to return in the Winter.

The Indian Bureau remitted to Oregon, by the steamer of to day, $111,000 for the Indian expenses in that State during the present fiscal year.

Col. Fauntleroy, of the First Dragoons, has received orders to relieve Gen. Garland in the command of the Department of New-Mexico, and leaves immediately for that post. Q.

[From the Reporter for the Associated Press.]

Washington, Monday, Sept. 5.

Col. Fauntleroy, of the First Dragoons, is assigned to the command of the Department of New-Mexico, and will immediately proceed to relieve Gen. Garland, whose ill health prevents his return to the department.

The Charleston Chamber of Commerce have unanimously resolved to memorialize Congress for the restoration of the mail service with Havana.

From Kansas.

Row between the Republicans and Democrats at Leavenworth—The Gold Mines.

Leavenworth, Monday, Sept. 5.

A collision took place between the Republicans and Democrats on Saturday night, when both parties were having demonstrations prior to the municipal election to-day. The Republicans held their meeting at the intersection of two streets, and the Democratic torchlight procession attempted to pass through it. This was resisted, when a general *melée* ensued, several hundred on both sides participating in it, using stones, bludgeons, pistols and knives. One man was shot, and five or six severely cut, but it is believed none were fatally injured. The Republicans maintained their ground, and proceeded with their meeting. The affray is believed to have been purely accidental, and is universally regretted. There is some apprehensions that the disturbances will be renewed to-day, but effective measures have been taken to preserve peace and order.

The Express arrived here yesterday with Denver City dates of the 27th ult., and a small quantity of gold-dust.

In Gregory's diggings some miners had penetrated three feet through a strata of sulphurate of iron, finding rich dirt below.

The discoveries on the Colorado continue to prove remunerative.

Indian depredations continued and isolated parties of miners were frequently cut off by them.

Later from Havana.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 5.

The steamship *De Soto* has arrived here with Havana dates of the 2d inst.

Sugar was firm. Sterling Exchange 14@15¾ ₱ cent. premium, and on New-York, 3¼@5¾ ₱ cent.

Yesterday, the *De Soto* signalled the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, supposed to be bound to Pensacola with Mr. McLane's treaty.

The Baltimore Reform Meeting.

Baltimore, Monday, Sept. 5.

The great reform meeting which was to have been held in this city this afternoon, has been postponed, on account of the stormy weather, to Thursday afternoon, the 8th inst. A cold northeast wind is now prevailing here.

The Michigan Southern Railroad.

Chicago, Monday, Sept. 5.

The difficulties on the Michigan Southern Railroad have been settled. The road agrees to pay the employes three months back wages down, and the balance in October. The trains commence running regularly to-day.

Two Persons Drowned.

Wood's Holl, Monday, Sept. 5.

John and Andrew, sons of Reuben Small were drowned in Waquoit Bay last Saturday. Their ages were 9 and 24 years. Both bodies were recovered.

Death of Ex.-Gov. Wallace.

Indianapolis, Ind., Monday, Sept. 5.

Ex.-Gov. Wallace, one of our oldest residents, and lately Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died of apoplexy last night.

No Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Sept. 5.

The Board of Health officially declare to-day that there is no yellow fever here.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SERVICEABLE OFFICERS.—The little squad of policemen—under the command of Sergeant CROFT—who have been engaged for a month past in preserving order at the steamboat landings, are performing a very serviceable office for the traveling public. Passengers who are accustomed to journey by the Sound and Hudson River boats cannot have failed to notice the present orderly contrast in embarking and debarking on those conveyances, with the confusion that characterized the operation previous to the organization of the squad. The gangways of the boats are now no longer made impassable by fruit peddlers, nor are passengers beseiged and pestered to the very verge of lunacy on their arrival by importunate and impudent hackmen, thrusting whips into the faces of their victims, with the unceasing cry of "Carriage, sir?" The Jehus are kept at proper distance from the gangplank by a rope, and a convenient space is reserved for passengers to pass off the dock without being subjected to annoyance from the drivers, who, however, can easily be called if their services are required. Of course, this state of things was not arrived at without a great display of firmness and decision on the part of the officers, who, at first, met with determined resistance. The drivers even now believe that their immemorial rights have been wantonly infringed, and in their penned-up space vent their disgust, and give play to their pent-up exuberance by growling like caged lions, and sky-larking in a roystering manner.

HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the Health Commissioners, at noon, yesterday, the Health Officer reported, among other arrivals, that of the schooner *Ida M. Remedios*, from Havana. She is said to have lost one man with yellow fever at Havana. Four of her crew became sick on the passage to this port, one of whom died. It was directed that she be detained fifteen days at Lower Quarantine. Dr. GUNN stated that he had given the brig *F. Butler*, from Havana, a steam permit. This vessel has already been detained at Lower Quarantine nine days. It was directed that the brig *Joseph Fiske*, from the same port, be allowed to come to Upper Quarantine to discharge the remainder of her cargo. The City Inspector presented reports from several uptown Health Wardens setting forth the reasons why the fat-melting establishmens in Thirty ninth-street, west of Eleventh-avenue, and in that neighborhood, were a nuisance. The Board passed a resolution directing that the chimnies of all fat-melting establishments should be built 40 feet high. Reports were presented from the Health Wardens of the First and Third Wards, setting forth that the drains at Washington Market are in a very filthy condition. They were referred to the Croton Aqueduct Department with directions to have the drains cleaned as soon as the season permits. The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

OPENING OF A NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE.—The new building for Public School No. 10, a description of which was published in the TIMES a few days ago, was opened yesterday. The attendance was good, particularly in the Primary department. The Bible was read at the opening, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. OLIVER, MCCORMICK, HOTALING, and the President of the Board of Education RICHARD WARREN, Esq., who has just returned from an extended tour of observation among the schools of New-England, and who is one of the Commissioners of the Fifteenth Ward. The primary department is under the superintendence of Miss ANNA M ROGERS. The grammar departments for both sexes are under the superintendence of Prof. JOHN F. STODDARD, late of Montrose, Penn., and Miss JANE M. LINSEY, formerly of Ward School No 35.

THE MOZART HALL PRIMARIES.—The Mozart Hall Democracy held their Primaries somewhere in the various Wards of the City last evening, but where it is hard to say. The election was ordered to choose delegates to Assembly District Conventions, said Conventions to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention which meets on the 21st inst. The call issued by the General Committee merely said that the Democracy were requested to meet at the "usual place" in each Ward, there to do the business before them. As far as could be learned there were elections somewhere, and delegates to the Convention chosen. The State Delegates will be chosen sometime this week. A full report of the Primaries last evening will be made up at the meeting of the General Committee at Mozart Hall when a lively time is expected. The Police of several Precincts were directed to hunt up the balloting places, but were unable to find where they were located.

THE MONUMENT FOR INDEPENDENCE-SQUARE.—It is understood that the Committee on Plans will convene at the Metropolitan Hotel, this City, on Wednesday, preparatory to advertising for designs for the Monument which it is proposed to place in independence-square, in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence. The Committee consists of Col. A. G. Waterman, of Philadelphia; the Hon. Murray Hoffman, of New-York; Gen. E. R. V. Wright, of New-Jersey; Ex-Gov. Dinsmoor, of New-Hampshire; and the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A badly-executed bogus two-dollar bill on the Central Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts, has been extensively circulated throughout the City for a day or two past. ROBERT WILSON was arrested on Sunday for passing one of the counterfeits at the store of LICHMAN ELRICH, No. 310 First-avenue. EDWARD BURNS and JAMES COLBERT were also taken into custody the same day for palming off a similar false token on BERNARD WARD, a liquor dealer, at No 344 Eighth-avenue. Each of the prisoners was committed for examination by Alderman STARR, at the Jefferson Market Court.

SINKING OF A SCHOONER—A BODY FOUND IN THE CABIN.—On Wednesday last the schooner *John Eshot*, Capt. JOHN GREEN, capsized in the North River foot of Ninety-first-street and sank in deep water. The vessel was subsequently raised and towed to the dock foot of Fortieth street, where she was pumped out yesterday. In the cabin was found the body of a man who had taken passage from Haverstraw. The deceased has not been identified, but it is believed that he was a resident of Philadelphia.

AN AMERICAN HORSE FOR MARSHAL MCMAHON.—A number of Irish gentlemen who reside in this City, desirous of expressing their admiration for Marshal MCMAHON, of the army of France, in some way that would be likely to prove most acceptable to him, have decided upon sending him a fine specimen of an American horse. They have been quietly collecting the money necessary for the purchase during the past week and now, it is said, they have in hand something over one thousand dollars for that purpose. They have not yet decided upon what particular horse they will send.

A NEW BASE-BALL CLUB.—A new Senior Club has been organized, and styled the Waverley Base-Ball Club. The officers are as follows: President, Joseph Umpleby; Vice-President, Henry Mahnken; Secretary, Joseph A. Kent; Treasurer, J. H. Evans; Directors, Augustus Funk, Joseph A. Kent, and Daniel Bellows. The play day is Friday, and the ground Hamilton Park. The Atlantic *vs.* Eckford, return match, will be played on Thursday, Sept. 8, at 2½ P. M.

THE GOERCK-STREET EXPLOSION.—Coroner JACKMAN was notified on Monday, to hold an inquest upon the body of JOHN STEWART, another of the victims to the Goerck-street boiler explosion, who died on Sunday evening. The inquest will be held to-day. The deceased is a son of Mr. STEWART, of the firm of STEWART & BROWN, iron-railing manufacturers, who occupied a portion of the building. EDWARD ROACH and EDWARD PETRIE, the others who were injured, lie in a critical condition.

FATAL FALL.—SAMUEL BROWN, a boy 11 years of age, while playing with a companion, attempted to climb over an alley gate in Oliver-street, on Saturday, and fell a distance of eight feet to the ground. He struck on his head, and when picked up was totally unconscious. The injured lad was conveyed to his residence, No. 60 Oliver-street, where he died in half an hour. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest, and a verdict of "Death from concussion of the brain, caused by falling from a gate," was rendered.

BOYS AND GIRLS FOR THE WEST.—A very interesting company of boys and girls—from thirty to forty—were sent out on Monday afternoon by the Erie Road, under the care of the Indenturing Agent of the Juvenile Asylum. These children were selected from some 400 now in the Asylum, and go into good homes in Illinois. Another company will be sent out as soon as their outfits can be prepared.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest on Monday, at the Penitentiary, upon the body of JOHN MOONEY, a laborer, who was killed by the falling of a derrick by means of which he and another were hoisting stone. MOONEY'S companion escaped with slight injury. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 32 years of age.

ENFORCING THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—Yesterday, GEORGE H. PUSSER notified the parties in the Seventh Ward who have been guilty of vending intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath, in violation of law, to come forward and pay into the City Treasury the fine of two dollars each, which has been incurred for every such violation, as penalty of imprisonment, at the rate of one day for each dollar in the fine.

DEATH OF A "SPIRITUAL MEDIUM."—Mrs. HARRIET PORTER, a well-known "spiritual medium," died on Sunday, at her residence, No. 221 West Thirty-first street, of consumption. She had for several months suffered from that disease, and it is believed that it was brought on by her frequently going into the trance state.

Reopening of Zion Church, Murray Hill.

Zion Church, Murray Hill, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-eighth street, reopened on Sunday. The new Rector, the Rt. Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., then made his début as the official head of the parish. He was assisted in the services of the occasion by Drs. HACKLEY, PRICE and two other clergymen. Himself said the anti-communion office, with the exception of the Epistle, and preached. His text was from the Epistle for the day—1 Cor., 15th chap., 10th verse:

"By the grace of God, I am what I am; and His grace, which was bestowed upon me, was not in vain; but I labored more abundantly than they all; yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me. Therefore, whether it were I, or they, so we preach, and so ye believed."

His subject was the nature and offices of the ministry; how the ministry is given—by God—and how transmitted by a due succession, and being all of grace, how it abases, in his own esteem, the recipient, and, in that of the people, exalts, magnifies and makes honorable the office. It was an interesting and able discourse. The congregation was large and evinced much interest in the services, and listened evidently with much satisfaction to the sermon.

The administration of the Holy Communion followed the sermon, the clergymen present assisting the Rector to the end.

Zion Church is one of the oldest in the City, and has a history which, if written by a competent hand, would be very interesting to readers. It was originally Lutheran. Its edifice was in Mott-street, near Chatham. In the early part of the present century, its Minister, the Rev. Mr. STRELBECK, and his entire flock, conformed to the Episcopal Church. As an Episcopal parish, while the population of New-York was, to a great extent, down town, it long flourished, and had eminent consideration among the churches. In that period of prosperity it had two Rectors, the Rev. THOMAS BRINTNALL succeeding STRELBECK at his decease. Experiment was made with it as a free church under the Rev. WM. RICHMOND, after the time of BRINTNALL, when, by the stampede from the lower to the upper wards of the City, the bone and sinew of the parish were largely carried out of the precinct of Zion into up-town parishes. The free plan, after a few years, proved eminently unsuccessful, and the Rev. RICHARD COX, some time in the year 1845, became its Rector on the original plan, and from having grown, with WHITTINGHAM, (Bishop,) out of its Sunday School, and therefore having his most earnest religious affections centred in the parish, entered *con amore* on the work of building again the place that had become comparatively waste. Thirteen and a half years of unswerving devotion and unfailing industry in that overseership by this pastor, out of the flock itself, were rewarded by that for which all the friends of Zion had sighed, a new and abundant prosperity. The means of the parish became so increased that when, in 1854, the Vestry decided to follow the tide of population and in the name of their church, take possession of Murray Hill, they were able to cancel a large indebtedness which had existed against them, and to take to the new position the entire proceeds of the sale of their church's property in Mott-street—say $30 000. A munificent gift by the MESSRS and HOFFMANS of the ten lots of ground, five for a site for the new church and parsonage, and five as an endowment, led to the erection of the commodious and most tasteful structure now occupied by Zion Congregation. Here the parish had thriven by a large increase in its number of communicants, and in all ways internally and in a pecuniary regard, until its property had a value exceeding $100,000. The Vestry, therefore, upon the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Cox, who, in June last, was called to the rectorship of St John's Church, Santa Cruz, W. I., a parish comprehending 1 500 communicants and several thousand souls, were unanimous in the appropriation to him of "the sum of $2 500 in token of their affection and gratitude." Upon such a foundation, and in such a place—one of the most commanding and promising in the City—the new rector, Bishop SOUTHGATE, has been called to build. He finds all things in the parish in due order, and everything in and about it inviting an abundant success.

The Bible in the Public Schools.

THE MANDATE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION DISOBEYED IN THE FOURTH, SIXTH AND FOURTEENTH WARDS.

The Public Schools of this City were opened for the Fall term yesterday. An unusual degree of interest attached itself to the event this year, because the Board of Education had directed that on the day of their opening the resolution compelling the reading of the Bible in all of them should be enforced. In those Wards in which, hitherto, the Bible has always been read at the commencement of the exercises of each day, of course the fiat of the Board was not disobeyed yesterday; but in the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Wards, the regulation was not heeded. It was generally known, of course, beforehand, that this would be the case. In the Fourteenth Ward, a notice, of which the following is a copy, had been served on the Principals of all the Schools of the Ward:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, on the 31st of August last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the several Principals in the Schools of the Ward be and hereby are directed to open their respective Schools or Departments as heretofore, and that the Secretary notify the said Principals of the action of this Board.

Yours truly, HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

Of course this settled the matter with the teachers in the Ward. In it they read, in a handwriting which might not at first be perceived by others, that if they read the Bible in the schools over which they presided they would be immediately discharged by the school officers of the Ward. The position of the teachers with regard to this matter was an exceedingly nice one. Each of them felt that he was treading on a volcano. If they read the Bible the school officers were offended; if they did not read the Bible their pay would be stopped by the Board of Education. In the Fourteenth Ward they preferred to obey the school officers because the penalty of disobeying them must be paid immediately, while the vengeance of the Board of Education could not overtake them so speedily nor so surely. It was not a pleasant predicament for the school teachers, and they complained loudly of it yesterday. They were willing, they said, to obey the orders of those in authority, and they cared not whether they were the School officers or the Board of Education. All that they wanted was that it should be made clear to them which they must obey. In the Fourth and Sixth Wards, though no notice similar to that issued by the School officers of the Fourteenth Ward had been served upon the teachers, and the notice sent to all the schools in the beginning of the vacation by the Board of Education directing the reading of the Bible had been duly received, the Scriptures were not read because, the teachers said, no instructions to change the usual form of opening the exercises of the Schools had been received from the local Boards, without which they (the teachers) would not assume the responsibility of making the innovation. Miss Slaight, the Principal of School No. 27, in the Fourth Ward, stated that a notice from the Board of Education, directing her to open the school exercises by reading a passage from the Bible, had been received by her, and she had thereupon applied for further instructions to Mr. Geo. W. Casserly, one of the Trustees of the Ward, who told her to pay no attention to the mandate of the Board of Education. Accordingly the Bible was not read in her school.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS—THE DISBANDMENT OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT—THE GATE-HOUSES OF THE NEW RESERVOIR, &C.

The Summer's vacation over, the Board of Aldermen met again at 5 P. M., last evening, Alderman MCSPEDON in the Chair, and most of the members in their seats.

Alderman PECK offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed by this Board to examine into and report upon the financial condition and operations of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, from its organization to the present time, setting forth in such report all the facts and figures relating to the amount already expended in the improvement of the Park; the additional amount and length of time, should any or either be required to complete the work, together with such other information of general or special interest to the tax payers of this City as the Committee may be enabled to obtain, and that they report the result of their investigation at as early a day as possible.

Resolved, That the Central Park Commissioners be and they are hereby requested to afford the said Special Committee all the facilities necessary to enable them faithfully to discharge the duties intrusted to them by permitting free and unrestricted access to the books, accounts and vouchers of the Commission, and by giving such other information connected with the workings and business of the said Board of Commissioners as the Committee may desire in order to afford the public a faithful statement of the probable cost of the great public work intrusted to the supervision and control of the said Commissioners by the State authorities, the expense of which is to be paid exclusively by the inhabitants and taxpayers of this City.

The resolutions were adopted. Aldermen PECK, BOOLS and STARR were named the Committee called for therein, and it was directed that a certified copy be transmitted to the Central Park Commissioners.

The resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen declaring that the Common Council regrets the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment, and would hail its restoration to its former position as an act of justice, was referred to the Committee which have the matter in charge.

The Board adopted the resolution directing the Croton Aqueduct Board to have the gate-houses, aqueduct, and other appurtenances for the new reservoir constructed by Fairchild, Walker & Co., notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor—Ayes, 13; Nays, 1. Alderman DARRAH alone voted in the negative, and Aldermen SHAGNAY and HARAY were absent.

President MCSPEDON said a gentleman had told him that proceedings were on foot to have an injunction issued in this matter.

The Board resolved that its regular sessions during the present month shall be held on Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution ordering that Hudson-street from the Eighth-avenue to Canal-street be paved with Belgian pavement, was read, and the original resolution was passed in spite of the objections of the Mayor, (Ayes 14, Nays 1.)

On motion of Alderman BOOLS, the message of the Mayor vetoing the resolution in favor of selling at auction the lease of the Grand-street Ferry to the foot of South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, Eastern District, was taken from the table and read. The resolution was adopted in spite of the Mayor's objections, (Ayes 14, Nays 1.)

Alderman BEASLY moved that Alderman SHAGNAY be placed in contempt. He made motions and then left the room without voting on them. He had been in the habit of doing so ever since he had been a member of the Board.

After some discussion, Alderman BRADLEY withdrew the resolution.

A communication was received from one "Signor Angelo Chirini," inviting the Common Council to witness his "first grand rope ascension in the open air in the United States," to take place at Jones' Wood. He promises to walk from the ground up a rope to an elevation of 180 feet, 50 feet above the highest tree in the wood, and at that height to cross the rope for a length of 600 feet, "varying the performance with many feats which will greatly enhance the apparent difficulty and danger." The performance is to take place on Wednesday, Sept. 7. The invitation was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Arts and Sciences, in favor of appropriating $3,250 for restoring the pictures in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and repairing the frames—the money to be expended under the direction of the Committee—was taken from the table, and was lost for want of a constitutional vote, (Ayes 10, Nays 3.) It was subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table.

After the transaction of considerable routine business the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

THE FOURTH AVENUE PARKS—DIFFICULTY IN THE CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

The regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening—the President, CHARLES J. CORNELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Several petitions of no public interest were read and referred. A resolution, offered by Councilman BICKFORD, was adopted, directing the Street Commissioner to inform the Board why the completion of the Parks on the Fourth-avenue was delayed, and why the contractors had suspended operations.

A resolution, providing for the abrogation of that portion of an ordinance which compels the drivers of hackney coaches to pay for a license to engage in their occupation, was offered by the President and referred. The practice is said to act oppressively upon that class of the community.

The President also offered a preamble and resolution, according permission to the Eighth and Ninth avenue Railroads to lay down the "patent Hewitt rail," or any other kind of which the Street Commissioner should approve, and also to permit them to run their cars over each other's tracks while either road may be undergoing repairs. The matter was laid over.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, as follows:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Since my entrance upon the duties of City Inspector of this City, I have experienced much difficulty and embarrassment in the performance of those duties growing out of the inefficiencies and imperfections of the ordinances governing the action of this Department.

I would, therefore, respectfully beg leave to call the early attention of your honorable body to the subject, for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. DELEVAN, City Inspector.

The communication was referred to a Special Committee.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

Police Reports.

BURGLARIOUS DESIGNS FRUSTRATED.—Some three weeks since Detectives McCORD, Elder, KING and SLOWEY followed three suspicious characters to the corner of Liberty and Greenwich streets, where they suddenly lost sight of them. The same thing occurred several times, and the officers concluded that a burglary was contemplated in the neighborhood by the suspected parties. The detectives watched for some time, but their vigilance resulted in nothing. They determined, finally, to make inquiries at all the tenement houses in the vicinity, and learn what new tenants had come in. They found that a man had lately hired apartments in the house No. 109 Cedar-street, who had brought with him little or no furniture except a bedstead and a few empty barrels. This fact added to the suspicions of the officers, and they became convinced that the object of the person who occupied the room was to rob the adjoining store of A. Franck & Co., No. 111 Cedar street. On Saturday, Aug. 27, the store was closed at 5½ o'clock, and the officers concluded that the burglary would be committed that night, as the robbers knew that the place would likely remain closed until Monday morning, thus affording them ample time to prosecute their plans. The detectives quietly waited until about 9 o'clock, when they rushed up to the room, and broke open the door, but the thieves were not there. A search, however, resulted in finding a jimmy and other burglar's tools. An aperture was also discovered through the wall of the tenement house, forming a hole almost large enough to admit the body of a man into the store. The officers complain that parties with whom they are acquainted thoughtlessly point them out to others, thus making them known, and often frustrating their efforts to accomplish arrests. They think that in this case the burglars were informed that they were under surveillance.

QUARRELSOME NEGROES.—On Saturday night, about 10½ o'clock, two colored men, named James Everett and Joseph Ferris, had an altercation on the corner of Thomas-street and West Broadway, about a colored woman to whom they were both attached, and who had excited jealousy between them. In the height of the quarrel it is alleged that Ferris was stabbed in the neck and abdomen by his rival. Everett was arrested by Officer Yule, of the Fifth Precinct, and taken before Justice OSBORNE, who committed him to the Tombs. Ferris was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. His wounds are pronounced to be of a dangerous character.

ROBBED IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—John MCNAMARA, of No. 541 Canal-street, called at a disreputable place in Laurens-street on Friday night, and while there he alleges that he was robbed of $27 by a man named Charles Williams, assisted by Catharine Williams, the proprietress of the house. MCNAMARA procured the help of an officer, and caused the arrest of the parties, but did not recover his money. On Saturday morning the accused were taken before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who committed them for trial in default of bail.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

The Case of Mrs. Hartung—Politics and Politicians—Talk About Candidates—Mrs. Dudley's Estate—Business, &c.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 5, 1859.

The case of Mrs. HARTUNG was to be called up to-day, on a bill of exceptions, before the General Term of the Supreme Court, but it has gone over the Court not having been able to dispose of the motions which have precedence. It will probably be argued to-morrow. She feels confident of a favorable result of her application for a new trial—indeed, she has never, even in her darkest moments, believed that she was to be executed. If she is successful in obtaining another hearing, I am confident she will never be hung. No second jury could be got to convict her. Public opinion is too decidedly with her to make a second conviction possible.

Albany swarms with politicians, *en route* for the Republican State Convention which meets at Syracuse on Wednesday. I say *en route*, for that is the phrase generally used, though for the life of me I cannot see how Albany comes to be *en route* to Syracuse from Genesee, Livingston, Schuyler, Broome and Chautauque, unless upon the old theory that the longest way round is the nearest way home.

Doubtless these travelers make Albany *en route* more because it suits their personal tastes than their bodily convenience. They have a natural and laudable desire to see their political friends at the capitol, and have a quiet chat over matters and things before they go into the whirlpool of a State Convention.

Ordinarily much business is finally arranged here—the Convention nominating "by and with the advice and consent" of those who keep the books.

I cannot learn that any person yet stands prominent enough for any position on the Republican ticket, to be certain that he will get it. I think the main question—how the ticket shall be made up—remains yet to be settled. "The leaders are all astray," as the old Jehus say—running blind, puzzled between two or three channels, and uncertain what course to steer.

I said there was no particular canvass of the names of the right men for the right places. I must qualify that somewhat. No matter what may be the determination as to the political antecedents of the nominees—whether they be or be not all "straight-outers"—there is certain to be an animated contest over the selection of a candidate for Canal Commissioner. While little is said as to who shall *go on* the ticket, there appears to be a marked determination in certain quarters that SHERRILL, the present incumbent, shall *go off*, and just as marked a determination on the part of his friends that he shall not.

There was a skirmish to-day between the two factions which have been distracting the Republicans of this City, under a claim that each was the duly constituted General Committee. I believe what is known here as the RAUB VAN VALKENBURG party, reflecting the wishes of the editor-in-chief of the *Journal*, prevailed over the organizations of which Messrs. WM. WARD HUGH J HASTINGS, ABRAM VAN VECHTEN, and others are the leaders. I do not understand that any thing more than individual preferences were involved in the controversy—no questions of principle dividing the gentlemen I have named.

You have, I believe, published the deed of trust by which Mrs DUDLEY conveyed to two children of RUFUS B. MILLER all the property she possessed, reserving to herself only an annual income of $5.000 during her life. The circumstances under which the paper was executed seemed to have no doubt that Mrs. DUDLEY never intended such a disposition of her estate. Indeed, she denied ever having executed such a paper. Under these circumstances it was determined by the parties interested—(the estate, by her will, was to be divided among five families)—to contest the validity of the deed. Preliminary proceedings were had, when a compromise was hinted at. Ex Gov. KING was chosen mediator, and after some negotiation, it was agreed that Mr. MILLER should assent to a revocation of the deed, he being paid $10,000 cash for the interest of his children. But this has now been upset by the refusal of Mrs. DUDLEY, acting by advice of counsel, to pay the $10.000. So the matter goes to the Courts, where the life of the old lady and the estate may both be exhausted.

Business is decidedly improving. I counted a dozen evidences of activity this morning where none existed a week since. HAMISH.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 5.

The argument on the motion for a new trial for Mrs. HARTUNG is to be heard on Wednesday the 15th inst.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees — This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Impurities of the Croton Water.
CAN ITS INJURIOUS ELEMENTS BE NEUTRALIZED? READ THE FOLLOWING:
HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

The following testimonial from a well-known gentleman of this City, will prove, in part, what a remedy this is for the disorganization of the stomach. It is only one of many which have been received by the proprietors, but they choose this, as the writer is so well known to the New-York public. By reference to other advertisements, it will be seen the Bitters are for sale every where.
Principal Depôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York. Sold and manufactured by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Penn.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1859.

DR. HOSTETTER, Pittsburgh, Penn.:

For some years past I have been afflicted with indigestion and dyspepsia, occasionally attended with obstinate attacks of diarrhœa. Being a medical man myself, I seldom take any medicine, but knowing that the peculiar condition of my system required both a tonic and stimulant, I determined to try the effect of a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I was the more readily induced to make the experiment, in consequence of the recent and present excitement in relation to the deleterious effects of a free use of the "Croton Water," since it has exhibited unmistakeable evidences of being largely impregnated with vegetable and animal matter in an active state of decomposition.

I have used three bottles within the last three weeks. Before commencing to take the Bitters I had not had a natural healthy action of my stomach and bowels for three months, and during that time I had lost fifteen pounds of flesh. In two weeks I have gained five pounds in weight, have had a ravenous appetite, perfect digestion and no symptoms of dyspepsia or diarrhœa. But why call your incomparable preparation Bitters? I find it a delightful purgent, aromatic to the taste, and the tangible effects upon the system are a delightful warmth to the stomach and a rich exhilarating glow over the whole surface of the body, exciting copious perspiration without stimulating the brain or accelerating the nervous system so as to leave any feelings of lassitude or relaxation. This is my experience in the use of this admirable preparation. Let others try it. Yours truly,

G. W. WESTBROOK, No. 77 West 15th-st.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Thousands of certificates from manufacturers in every part of the United States attest to the strength and durability of these machines, as well as the excellence and beauty of their stitch, which is more uniformly the same on both sides of the fabric than any other in the market.

They are adapted to all kinds of sewing, either coarse or fine, are perfectly simple in their operations, and are easily kept in order. The family sewing machines at $50 and $15 are just what is needed in every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated Sewing Machines.
REDUCED IN PRICE, BUT NOT IN SIZE.

Now selling for $50. $50. Office No 489 Broadway.

N. B.—Parties wishing to purchase, and not having the "full amount," arrangements will be made by applying at the office.

CAUTION.—No CONNECTION with any other establishment.

Grover & Baker's
New Cloak Maker and Quilter.

None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600, No. 30 Platt-st.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS. THE GREAT ECONOMIZER OF TIME AND PRESERVER OF HEALTH. OFFICE NO 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

It is found by accurate experiment that the stitching of a shirt requiring by hand 13 hours and 31 minutes, can be done by this machine in 1 hour and 5 minutes. Other work is done with equal facility. The lock stitch made by this machine is the only stitch that cannot be ravelled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocks in the centre of it. Send for a circular.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal.

GOOD NEWS.

A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertising columns. Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler & Wilson machine for family use, and for manufacturers in the same range of purpose and material. During the past year the trials were numerous, and all the patents of any pretension were brought fairly into competition. In every case the Wheeler & Wilson machine won the highest premium. We may instance the State Fairs of New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Missouri and California, and the Fairs in Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Richmond and San Francisco. At the Fair of the St. Louis Mechanical Association, the Examining Committee was composed of twenty five Ladies of the highest social standing, who, without a dissenting voice, awarded for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine the highest and only premium, a Silver Pitcher, valued at $75. If these facts do not establish a reputation, we know not what can.

Sewing-Machine Needles.

The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English Cast steel, and will be found on trial
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED MILWARD,
No 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Washington Morton's Famous Wines.
CHATEAU MARGAUX, 1844.
CHATEAU LAFITTE, 1844.

The veritable wines of this vintage. A few cases at $36 per dozen. "No gentleman will drink the wine of 1848 who can drink that of 1846."—LORD BROUGHAM.
For sale by FREDERIC S. COZZENS, 73 Warren st.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Ley st., New-York.

Leary & Co.

Introduce this day
The Autumn fashion for Gentlemen's Hats,
and would remark that for the past thirty years no opportunity has been lost to introduce into their factories every improvement. Through this and their present extensive facilities, they now offer their fabrics as unequaled. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Bartholf's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family Machines—Prices reduced from $60 to $50
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co.,
No. 424 Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dress makers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Spring Beds—$5 to $8 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

White's New Fall Style Hat
Is the sign and symbol of a gentleman. There is a busy time at No. 216 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

Impure Cured.—The "Riggs Truss" is more efficacious, more cleanly, durable and economical than any other. Examine and inquire and if not found as recommended don't take it. No 148 Broome-st., New-York.

To Ladies who wish to wear
Estez' French Shoes and Slippers, with Marquisates. These are imported only by
M. L. HILL, No. 571 Broadway.

Young men can learn their true pursuit, and parents how to train their children for usefulness, success and happiness, by consulting FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Genin's Fall Style Hat.
GENIN, No. 507 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HART—GOSLING.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 4, by the Rev. Dr. Adler, JULIUS HART to ISABELLA GOSLING, both of this City.

DEWEY—MERRIAM.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev J. Greenleaf JAMES J. DEWEY, of Geneva, Wis., to SELINA A., daughter of Zera Merriam.

☞ Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy.

SQUIRES—ALLEN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 31, by the Rev. F. S. Wiley, NEWTON R. SQUIRES and EMILY F., daughter of Jonathan W. Allen, Esq.

LIVINGSTON—CUTPEPER.—At Bordentown, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 1 by the Rev. J. L. Maxwell, ALBERT H. LIVINGSTON to FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Alleyne Cutpeper, of Demerara.

WINSLOW—AIKEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, by the Rev. Ebenezer Knowlton, D. D., EDWARD F. WINSLOW, M. D., of this City, to Miss SUSAN AYER of Liberty, Me.

☞ *Boston Courier* please copy.

DIED.

VAN VALKENBURGH.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 5, MARIA, wife of John Van Valkenburgh, late of Cincinnati, formerly of Albany, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Judge E. R. Olcott, No. 150 East 14th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 7, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

☞ Cincinnati, Chicago and Albany papers please copy.

MERRIAM.—In this City, on Monday morning, Sept. 5, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. Platt, No. 156 Henry-st., Mrs. BILDAD MERRIAM, late of Utica, N. Y.

The remains will be taken to Utica for interment. Funeral service to be held there.

BOGUE.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 4, JOHN BOGUE, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, Thomas, James and Henry, are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 410 8th av., this (Tuesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Michael's Church, in 33d st., near 8th av., where a Requiem Mass will be said for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

LYONS.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 3, of dropsy of the liver, Capt. WM. LYONS, New-York and Sandy Hook Pilot, aged 43 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Morton Encampment Metropolitan Chapter of Royal Arch Masons Contin

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES,
No. 29 West 23th st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education. Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.
The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.
For further information, testimonials &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent, if desired.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

MCELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that having removed from No. 61 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 230 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 30th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
The facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.
Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Cedar-st.; and at the booksores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st, corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest public seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS', No. 353 Broadway.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. The next term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institution. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., to Prof. EATON, or to any of the Trustees.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, reopens Sept. 5. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the scholars belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The Junior Department is under the maternal care of Mme. Lespinasse.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only. Reopens Monday, Sept. 12.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH EDGE, (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 389; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 20th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be continued on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 13. Tuition for a full course in English, including vocal music, from $5 to $11 per quarter; Latin $3; French, $5. Other modern languages the Professor's charges. Painting in oil or water colors, $5; drawing, $2.
M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, Cedar-st.; E. J. BROWER, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. RANSFIELD, Principals.

MISS STIMSON, HAVING REMOVED HER School to No. 119 West 34th st, between 6th and 7th avs., will be ready to receive her pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
Miss STIMSON'S long experience and success will warrant the generous patronage of the community among whom she has taken her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough fulling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CASTER'S bookstore, No. 830 Broadway, or after Aug. 20 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 37th st.—the twenty-sixth year begins Sep. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 63 East 23d st.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,—No. 4 Lexington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in all branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with appendatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

A. B. RICHARDSON'S CLASSICAL AND Commercial Academy, No. 268 Court-st. South Brooklyn. Fall term commences on WEDNESDAY, Sept 7. Mrs. RICHARDSON'S School for young ladies, corner of Court and President, reopens Sept. 7.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—William Williams, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

$82 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 329 Water-st., or the Rev. E. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 998 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept 14.

SIGNOR LUIGI DAMA HAVING RETURNED to town, will resume his singing lessons as usual. Call or address No. 47 West 26th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day school, No. 183 West 20th-st., between 6th and 9th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE HENRY-STREET GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 293 Henry-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
J. J. MARSHALL, Rector.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL RE-OPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 6th av., will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

INSTRUCTION.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST. MURRAY HILL.
This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington square, and University-place.
The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of more than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.
In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.
At Union-Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.
The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.
The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept 21.
The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.
Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. N. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL,
No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.
This school will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 273 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 101 West 36th st, New-York. Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., (corner of Macdougal-st.,) on Washington-square. Messrs. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals, opens its Seventeenth Scholastic Year, Sept. 12, 1859. Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in classics, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, bookkeeping, drawing, penmanship, elocution, composition, &c., by ten experienced professors and instructors. The institution will be open for inspection, (entrance No. 151 Macdougal-st.,) on and after Sept. 5, when the Principals will be present to confer with parents, and register the name of applicants for admission to it. The central location of this institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle, and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway bookstores, Burnton's No. 49 6th-av., Raynor's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the school.
P. S.—The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th av., now in its fortieth year, reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5, with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life. Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with Circulars containing the names of numerous references and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MADAME J. V. CAUCHOIS'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, No. 279 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-ST., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. Mme. C. assures her patrons that the course of instruction adopted by her is the result of close observation. She will be aided by professors of acknowledged merit, and begs to refer to her previous efforts as an evidence of her success. A class in oil-painting and the new styles of Grecian art on Saturdays.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 14. The location adds to the advantages of education—the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.
Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and local location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MESSRS. CLARK & BROWNELL RESpectfully inform their friends and patrons that the Fall term of their Classical and English school will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 136 Congress st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. The Principals may be seen on the premises at any time during the present week.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *nee* de Bochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens on Sept 15.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—AN ABLE TEACHER of the above language, who has filled some honorable diplomatic posts in Spain, desires to teach said language to pupils at their residences. Address F. K., Box No. 149 *Times* Office

THE MISSES ROHE AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR
French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. The Rev. S. S. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, No. 163 6th-av.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERcises of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFF'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 43 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS COOPER WILL RESUME HER School for Young Ladies and Misses on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at No. 34 West 21st-st, near 5th-av.

MRS. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 15 East Washington place, will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

MISS MARY S. SEDGWICK'S CLASS, for young ladies under 15, will commence MONDAY, Sept. 13, at No. 70 West 23d-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th av., (one door above 19th st.,) will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS CLAPP'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 71 East Broadway.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
MRS. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, (with gymnasium under special teacher,) No 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d av., at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

CLASSICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, beautifully situated, nine miles from Jersey City. Studies comprise English branches, classics, English literature, mathematics, modern languages, also theoretic and practical agriculture. Number of pupils limited to six. Address, for circulars, HOWARD HINTON, A. M., Belleville, N. J., or care of SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF SIGNOR ABASINI, and fully competent to teach his system, will receive a few pupils to instruct in vocal and instrumental music. Lessons given at her own residence, or at the residences of her pupils. For terms and further particulars address C. E. G., Box No. 378 Post office, Brooklyn.

MRS. TOWNSEND WILL REOPEN HER Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1, at No 53 Seventeenth-st., third house from Hicks-st. Miss M. Antiselle, teacher of vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting. The juvenile department under the care of an experienced instructress.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 760 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under exclusive charge of one of the principals.
JOHN ARRELL. JOHN GOSMAN.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION IN English, French and Italian, drawing, and vocal and instrumental music, for part payment of a room and board for herself and husband; references given. Address T. B, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

MISS CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 68 West 16th st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at No. 762 Broadway.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at No. 62 West 26th-st.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Pompkins-place, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced. Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, JUST arrived from Europe, where they have held high positions as teachers, desire similar engagements, either as governesses in a private family, or teachers in a first class seminary. Are fully competent to teach the German, French and Italian languages and the rudiments of music. Are provided with the highest testimonials as to experience and ability. Address X. C., Letter Box No. 961 Post office.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.—A YOUNG MAN desires to obtain a situation in a Military Institute, (or one where military tactics are about being introduced,) as instructor. He has had considerable experience in instructing young gentlemen. All letters, containing description of schools, &c., and addressed to V. M. HODGSON, White Plains, N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING and qualified to instruct in English, French, drawing and painting, music and embroidery, wishes to obtain a situation as resident or visiting governess, or assistant in a Seminary. The highest testimonials given. Address L. F. M., Box No. 4,014, New-York Post-office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires an engagement as resident governess in a family in the City or country. In the course of instruction comprises an English education, which she speaks; and English; Latin if required. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office

WANTED—A GOVERNESS IN A PRIVATE FAMily; one experienced and well qualified to give a thorough English education in the higher branches; must also be fully competent to teach French, and speak it fluently; to a competent person a liberal compensation will be paid. Address, with reference, H. W., Box No. 1,502 New-York Post-office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT CLERGYman, graduate of a German university, successful teacher of the ancient and modern languages, the higher English branches, etc., and a thorough disciplinarian, desires an engagement as principal or tutor, most excellent testimonials and references; willing to go South or travel. Address MENTOR, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching, who can give unexceptionable references, a situation as daily or occasional governess for advanced pupils in English, French, German and Italian, as acquired in Europe. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 3,866 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires to make an engagement for the coming season with one or more schools or private classes in New-York or its vicinity. She has given especial attention to Latin, Mathematics, History and English Literature. Address Box No. 3 060.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching desires a situation as teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English Branches, French, German, the rudiments of Latin, drawing, embroidery and Calisthenics. Address A., Box No. 18, Ithaca, N. Y.

A GRADUATE, WELL VERSED IN THE classics, German, French and music is open for an engagement. Can give the most satisfactory testimonials for character, experience and ability. South or West preferred. Inquire of J. B. THOMPSON, 411 Broadway.

A LADY, FULLY COMPETENT AND EXperienced in teaching music, is desirous of obtaining pupils in schools or at their residences, and will give lessons at home. The best of references given. Address A. P., Box No. 3,599 Post office, New-York.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A LADY, FROM ENGLAND, WISHES TO form an engagement as governess. She is qualified to teach English, French, piano forte, drawing and flower painting. References to clergymen. Address A. I. N., Box No. 2,377 Post-office, New-York.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.—THOSE LOOKing for accomplished teachers would do well to inquire of the Rev. G. G. SAXE, A.M., No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS,
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets, and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,
can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer,
JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. EAGLINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st, opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ELEGANT ENAMELED FURNITURE AT the Eagle Manufactory, No 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Superb suites in all colors, styles, and designs, at prices from $25 upwards. The best enameled furniture manufactured in the United States, mattresses, &c. Goods carefully packed for the country.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY AND shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st, four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PURE COAL OIL.
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 32 Dey st, New York,
Have on hand and are constantly receiving direct from factory, pure Coal Oil, which they warrant equal in quality to any in market, and offer to the trade at lowest factory prices. Agents of Canfield Oil Company.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL.
Warranted pure and equal in quality to any in this market, for sale low by the manufacturers.
A. & G. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 93 William-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHITE, GOLD-BAND AND RICHLY-Decorated Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware, &c. Table Cutlery, Cut Glass, Silver-Plated ware, &c. R. M. BRUNDIGE, No. 223 Bleecker-st., New-York.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.
The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.
All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.
Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement, making the entire structure fire proof.
Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.
Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors, forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.
A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.
An Exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.
Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.
The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.
The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of Mr. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Point Coupee Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by
Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.
PARAN STEVENS,
A. B. DARLING,
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

BOARDING.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large room and board at No. 79 Sands-st. Also, a room for a single gentleman. The house is delightfully located, and in all respects such as respectable parties would desire, containing all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference required.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW very desirable rooms for families and others, and all the comforts of a farm-house, can be had on moderate terms for the Fall months, on immediate application by letter or otherwise to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, convenient to cars and stages, by applying at No. 63 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE front room on the second story, well furnished; house first-class; has all the modern improvements; but few boarders. Inquire at No. 59 West 27th st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED room may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and single gentlemen, can find pleasant rooms and comfortable homes in a first-class house. House containing all the modern improvements, No. 59 State-st., between Hicks and Henry sts. One suite of unfurnished rooms. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman and his wife and a young lady want board in Brooklyn in a religious family. Location between Concord-st. and Fulton-av., and Fulton and Prince sts. preferred. Address Box No. 351 Post office. Terms must be moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT Room well furnished; either gentleman and lady or two gentlemen; also, two single rooms; within five minutes' walk of South-st. and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms moderate. No. 238 Henry-st., fourth door from Amity st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GENTEEL LOCATION for a small family for the Winter, consisting of a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse. Price must be moderate. References exchanged. Address, with full particulars, ADAMS, Box No 189 *Times* Office

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can find accommodations by applying at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms in a desirable situation on the Heights, between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 266 Hicks st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE FERRIES—No. 65 Nassau-st; a front and back parlor newly furnished on second floor. Dinner at 6.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED parlor, 2 story front, on Broadway, with balcony, two or more bedrooms, supply water closet, &c., heated by steam, private table, can be had permanently in the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner Houston-st. Very desirable accommodations for a family or for three or four gentlemen.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a new house with all the modern improvements, conveniently located between 5th and Madison avs., can accommodate a few individuals with board and all the comforts of a desirable home. The best references given and required. For further particulars address F. A., Box No. 1,380 Post office.

NO. 199 TENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN and their wives and single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable rooms, with full or partial board. The house is newly located, handsomely furnished, and contains all the modern improvements

TO GENTLEMEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY DEsires to let to one or two gentlemen a neatly-furnished room, with partial board, bath, gas, &c. Any one wishing a genteel and comfortable residence will find this a good opportunity. Inquire at No. 122 East 12th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED WITH FULL or partial board for a gentleman. Preference given to a private family occupying a modern house. Location must be between Broadway and 6th av. and 14th and 23d sts. Address B. C., Box No. 3,619 Post-office.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—SINGLE ROOMS, also suites of rooms newly furnished, to let to gentlemen; rooms that are vacant front on the square. This is one of the most delightful locations in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Best of references given and required.

SINGLE GENTLEM

MEDICAL.

THE CHIEF ATTRIBUTES OF MANHOOD are frequently lost or suspended by malpractice and vicious habits; they can be infallibly restored to a natural tone by "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full details in the book, *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Sold by Dr. SARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. four doors below McDougal, New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Sold also by

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 15 Franklin st., New-York.
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.

Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and also of Professors Gibson and Valentine Mott, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature. Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 613 Broadway.
By the new French method,
All secret Diseases. Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SHRIEVALTY of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by

CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HAGRIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the ordinary tone of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. HAGRIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN SEARCH OF DISEASE.—DR. LAMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 50th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred elegant engravings. Price $1, sent free, also, by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 45 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and Ladies Treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, FORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and the medicines provided for $1. Female disease successfully treated. His monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect if directed. Try them in all cases of irregularities. Office, No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre. Arranged so that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Consultation gratis.

DR. EALER, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 129 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 8 Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.—THE great regulator of the nervous system; gives cheerfulness to the desponding mind relieves pain, restores refreshing sleep, and invigorates without reaction. Wholesale of F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 15 Franklin-st. Retail of druggists generally, and of the proprietor, Dr. J. F. STRATTON, No. 111 4th-av., New-York.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S SEED DROPS, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poison one taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 19th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 1 Centre st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1859.

NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SEXTONS, AND OTHERS.

On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the Office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre-st., and at the Office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 104 2d-av., corner of 6th-st.

Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the first of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.

Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 22, 1830, which will be strictly enforced:

"Steamship, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel, or to any stage, railroad, or other conveyance, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons, so offending, severally and respectively."

To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the burial, or removal, of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.

N. B.—This notice does not apply to the Calvary Cemetery, who, by special ordinance of the Common Council, are privileged to give permits for all burials in that Cemetery.

No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CYRUS RAMSAY M. D. Registrar of Records and Statistics.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited on or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.

H. PERKINS, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the store of William Second, No. 2 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31d day of November next.

Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY M. KENNY, late of the City of aforesaid deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug. 1, 1859.

ADA L. SHIPMAN, Executor,
ELIZA J. KENNY, Executrix,
au1-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM FERGUSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 23 1859.

my24-law6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 566 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 11, 1859.

my24-law6mTu* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & Co., No. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, of superior finish and quality, and put up in packages of one dozen each, ready for use. Orders promptly executed.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES, AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available in the principal towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN,		GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON

ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,

&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad are requested to meet at the office of D. E. WHEELER, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock, to consult with the Committee on Measures for a prompt foreclosure of the mortgage and protection of their interests.

D. D. WHEELER,	
DAVID DOWS,	
F. A. PALMER,	Committee.
PRENTIS DOW,	
JOHN BODINE,	

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1859.

SUBSCRIPTION TO STOCK IN SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS.—Books of subscription to one hundred thousand dollars of the increased capital stock of the SOUTHERN BANK OF ST. LOUIS, will be opened at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on the 1st September, proximo, and kept open for the space of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall be sooner subscribed for. Dividends on stock so subscribed for will be payable in New-York. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD FIRST Mortgage ten per cent. Bonds.
Fulton County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Scott County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
Mason County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds.
Schuyler County (Ill.) seven per cent. Bonds.
All the above are first class securities for permanent investments. Inquire of GEO. T. M DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange place.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next.

GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale, by JOHN B. MURRAY & Co., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr,

WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.

CASH CAPITAL.....WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.....$250,000,

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. F. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH,
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A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE.
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
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SAMUEL WILLETS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED CITY AND country business, worth $1,200 to $1,500 a year, situated in the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore; a superior opportunity for a person with a small cash capital; sold because the proprietor wishes to go out of business; he will give all necessary assistance to a purchaser. Address, with real name, for further particulars, Box No. 291 Philadelphia, Post-office.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS—1. The patentee has realized over $15 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A STRICTLY FIRST class grocery-store, having been established twenty years, and now doing a large and profitable business—the owner wishing to be partially relieved from the care of the business. None but parties of the highest respectability will be treated with. Capital required $7,000 to $10,000. Address GROCER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

THE DRUG-STORE AND FIXTURES complete (formerly owned by Dr. J. K. Chabert the Fire King,) for sale; also a three years' unexpired lease of the premises, together with the recipes for making all his celebrated medicines; also the medicine put up ready for sale; to a person acquainted with the business this is a rare chance to make money. Apply at 43½ Grand-st.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE—FOR THE best machine in use for splitting kindling wood. It will split 100 barrels per hour or 25 feet per minute of wood, so id measure; can be seen in operation every day at 5 P. M., at the Manhattan mill, foot of 26th-st., East river. W. L. WILLIAMS, No. 78 East 26th st.

PATENT FOR SALE.—CAPITALISTS ARE solicited to examine an invention by which an enormous fortune can be made in a very short time; it has been patented in France, England and America, and only wants to be brought before the public. Office, No. 142 Fulton-st., 3d story. Office hours, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN A LONG TIME ESTABLISHED in a strictly first class retail grocery, wine and tea trade, having no other business which requires part of his time, will dispose of a half interest in the business, or the whole will be sold. Capital required, about $20,000. Address, GROCER, No. 164, *Times* Office.

$10,000 WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER with from $10,000 to $20,000 cash, to increase the business of a first-class commercial house, well established down town now paying about 30 per cent. profit on capital invested. Address Box No. 3,792 Post office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FURNITURE of FANNING'S large, elegant and well-known ice cream saloon, confectionery and restaurant, No 244 Grand-st. one of the finest saloons in the City, and location for business unsurpassed. Apply on the premises of E. E. FANNING.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business in this City, now in successful operation, who would invest from $4,000 to $5,000 for the purpose of extending the business. Address Box No. 1,301 Post-office, with real name

A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS HOUSE, selling goods low, can make a good arrangement with a man to sell goods outside, by addressing TRAVELER, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. BOEDEL, No. 346 Broadway.

ATLANTIC HOTEL AND GARDEN, HOBOKEN.—The lease, stock and furniture of this well-known hotel and favorite resort for sale on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, to WILLIAM L. HALL.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.
For sale, a second hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

RELIANCE FIRE REGULATOR.
For saving fuel in steam-boilers. The most sensitive and efficient instrument of the kind
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE.—ONE FIVE-HORSE STEAM ENgine and boiler complete, and one five-horse boiler.
H. WATERMAN, No. 239 Cherry-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

STEAMBOATS.

HOBOKEN AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, and SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. LONGSTREET, Capt. MOODY.

LEAVE

HARLEM.			FOOT 13TH ST.	
7	A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
8	A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9	A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30	A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 130th-st. and 125th-st. each way; connecting each trip with

BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 6 cents.

J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, SEA-SIDE HARBOR, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, (DIRECT,) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVES BRANCH PORT.	
Thurso	Sept. 1, 4:30 P.M.	Thurso	Sept. 1, 7 A.M.
Friday	Sept. 2, 11:30 A.M.	Friday	Sept. 2, 6 A.M.
Sunday	Sept. 4, 7 A.M.	Saturd	Sept. 3, 7:30 A.M.
Monday	Sept. 5, 2 P.M.	Sunday	Sept. 4, 1:15 P.M.
Tuesday	Sept. 6, 3 P.M.	Tuesday	Sept. 6, 9 A.M.
Wednes	Sept. 7, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes	Sept. 7, 10 A.M.
Thursd	Sept. 8, 3:30 P.M.	Thursd	Sept. 8, 10:30 A.M.
Friday	Sept. 9, 3:30 P.M.	Friday	Sept. 9, 6 A.M.
Saturd	Sept. 10, 3:30 P.M.	Saturd	Sept. 10, 6:30 A.M.
Monday	Sept. 12, 3 P.M.	Monday	Sept. 12, 7 A.M.
Tuesday	Sept. 13, 3 P.M.	Tuesday	Sept. 13, 7 A.M.
Wednes	Sept. 14, 3 P.M.	Wednes	Sept. 14, 7 A.M.
Thursd	Sept. 15, 3:30 P.M.	Thursd	Sept. 15, 7 A.M.
Friday	Sept. 16, 4 P.M.	Friday	Sept. 16, 7 A.M.
Sunday	Sept. 18, 7 A.M.	Saturd	Sept. 17, 7 A.M.
Monday	Sept. 19, 12:30 P.M.	Sunday	Sept. 18, 12 M.
Tuesday	Sept. 20, 1:30 P.M.	Tuesday	Sept. 20, 8 A.M.
Wednes	Sept. 21, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes	Sept. 21, 9 A.M.
Thursd	Sept. 22, 3:30 P.M.	Thursd	Sept. 22, 10 A.M.
Friday	Sept. 23, 4 P.M.	Friday	Sept. 23, 11 A.M.
Saturd	Sept. 24, 7 A.M.	Saturd	Sept. 24, 6 A.M.
Monday	Sept. 26, 3 P.M.	Sunday	Sept. 25, 3 P.M.
Tuesday	Sept. 27, 3 P.M.	Tuesday	Sept. 27, 7 A.M.
Wednes	Sept. 28, 3 P.M.	Wednes	Sept. 28, 7 A.M.
Thursd	Sept. 29, 3:30 P.M.	Thursd	Sept. 29, 7 A.M.

NORTH RIVER PASSENGER GROVE by steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 5 o'clock, to Troy, thence per Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $2 50; Burrington, $4 75; Pittsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, east River, at 5 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and GRANITE-STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2. Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. S. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, MONDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 29 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. JOHN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9½ A. M., 12½ M., 6 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M., 3 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip N. R. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic and New Haven Railroads.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M. ALICE PRICE leaves Sundays at 8½ A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR—FOR KEYPORT FROM the foot of Murray-st. KEYPORT leave daily Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and Keyport at 8 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves 9 A. M. and KEYPORT 3 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer ADMIRAL MORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ADMIRAL, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:50 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:20 P. M.; Williams' Bridge 11:30 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts.—White Plains.
4:50 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
5 P. M.—Poughkeepsie, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:20 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Piers foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 8:30 A. M., for Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run through to Dunkirk without change. Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and the cars via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 A. M.

JOHN O. STEVENS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD leaves Fulton-market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 24th st. Ferry. Fare 12½ cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, New Town, and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5, 6:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8, 10, 12, 2, 6 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip 25 cents.

O. CHARWICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 15, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Terrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at way stations of the Company. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 13 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. Trains.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M. and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE BALTIC,
4,000 Tons Burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on

THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,

to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. K. BAIN, Commander.

THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.

The ocean freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.

Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons Freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.

It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.

An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding Passengers, Baggage and Freight.

For Cabin passage or freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-street, front room, 2d story.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
THE ONLY LINE
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
DIRECT TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE,
VIA KEY WEST.

The United States and Central American Transit Company will dispatch their splendid United States Mail steamship KEYSTONE STATE, 2,000 tons, Capt. HENRY CHURCHILL, from New-York for San Juan del Norte, at 5 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, to connect by the Lake and river steamers built expressly for this route, having been added to the line.

Rates for passage, bullion and freight LOWER than by any other line.

For freight or passage, apply to the office of the United States and Central American Transit Company, No. 3 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ARAGO.
P. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and Passengers on SATURDAY, September 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments,

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A FATAL AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.

A SAILOR MORTALLY WOUNDED.

SEVERAL OTHERS SEVERELY INJURED.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock M. yesterday, a fight took place on the deck of the ship *Mayflower*, lying at De Forrest's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, between a party of ten German sailors, just shipped, and the officers of the above-named vessel. The affray was of short duration but serious in results. During the *melée*, one of the sailors, named CHARLES NEYBOLD, received several severe wounds, one of which, made by a marline-spike, near the backbone, just above the hip, is considered mortal. This wound was inflicted by the third mate of the ship, a young man named JAMES KIRWIN.

The Police were early at the scene of the affray, and took NEYBOLD to the drug store of F. W. GOSLING, No. 69 Fulton-street, where he was immediately attended by Dr. BALL of the Police Department, assisted by Dr. PECK. Upon examining the wounds, the one in the back was pronounced mortal, and the usual treatment in such cases was followed. CORONER HERTON was sent for and took the dying declaration of NEYBOLD, which in effect was, that KIRWIN, the third mate, had stabbed him with a marline-spike because he refused to work before the ship got under way. The accused was brought before the injured man and identified by him as the person who inflicted the mortal wound. During the afternoon he was removed to the Brooklyn City Hospital by the Police of the Second Precinct. At a late hour last night he was alive, but in a sinking condition, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

It has been impossible to ascertain the facts as to the origin of this affray. The friends of the accused claim that the officers were first attacked by the crew, while, on the other hand, the crew are equally positive in their statements that they were first attacked by the officers, because they refused to work. The most intelligent version of the matter is given by WM. PEARSON, the second mate. He is an Englishman, 34 years of age, and a man of some intelligence. He says that ten Germans, who had been shipped for the *Mayflower*, at No. 161 Washington-street, New-York, reached the vessel at a little before 12 o'clock M. They were all under the influence of liquor. He directed them to take their baggage into the forecastle, and then come aft to assist in carrying old rope ashore, a work which the second mate and others were then doing. The sailors refused to go to work until the vessel was ready to sail, alleging it was not the custom to commence work until the raising of the anchor. This was reported to the first officer, who told the sailors if they would not work they had better go ashore. They went ashore, taking their baggage with them, and placed it on a dray. Nine of the ten men then went on to the deck of the ship *Pearsons*, living between the *Mayflower* and the wharf, and commenced using abusive language to the officers of the latter vessel, but more particularly to the second mate, who was aft on the poop deck, daring him to come ashore and fight them. NEYBOLD, he alleges, acted as a leader among them. Finding that none of the officers would go ashore, the sailors jumped on board the vessel. NEYBOLD grabbed the second mate by the throat, and at the same time others seized him (the mate) by his legs, and threw him head forward from the poop to the main deck, he receiving a severe flesh-wound on the left temple by the fall. The fight then became general. The other officers of the ship came to his assistance, and one or two pilots who were on board assisted the officers. The nearest loose articles at hand were used on both sides. Several of the sailors, who were on board the adjoining vessel threw to their comrades marline-spikes, belaying-pins, hand-spikes, and even glass bottles. The sailors used the latter stung in handkerchiefs. He does not know how long the fight lasted—not many minutes—but the sailors finally beat a retreat.

The third mate, JAMES KIRWIN, acknowledges that he inflicted with a marline-spike the wound supposed to be fatal, but says that it was done in self-defence; that when he struck the blow NEYBOLD had a hand-spike raised with both hands to strike him, and that others were kicking and striking him. When the affray commenced he was on shore attending to the old rope as it was brought from the vessel. He saw that there was a difficulty on board, and went to the assistance of his superior officers. When the sailors commenced a ferocious attack upon him he defended himself to the best of his ability.

The Captain of the ship, ABEN HOYT, and the first officer, Mr. E. F. COOK, corroborate the statement of the second mate in all material facts.

On the other hand, the sailors—those who speak about the matter—say that they were attacked because they would not go to work before the vessel was ready to "raise anchor," and that they were not intoxicated. NEYBOLD says that KIRWIN stabbed him with a marline-spike, while some of his companions stand ready to swear that it was a sheath-knife he used; and one at least asserts his ability to swear that he saw the knife passed to KIRWIN by Capt. HOYT.

Soon after the affray, KIRWIN, the third mate, was arrested by Officer KELLY, of the Second Precinct, and the same officer also arrested WILLIAM PARKS—the first named as principal, and the latter as accessory—and committed them to await the result of the injuries to NEYBOLD. They were placed in the cells of the SECOND PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE, as also were several persons as witnesses.

During the afternoon yesterday, Capt. HOYT preferred a complaint against the ten sailors, for committing an assault and battery, with intent to kill, upon himself and chief mate. Officers KELLY, FOX, BROWN, DAWSON, HALL, PARKS and CURRAN before night succeeded in arresting all of the accused—some in Brooklyn and others at their boarding house, No 161 Washington-street, New York—and they were committed to the Second Precinct cells.

They are all Germans and their names and ages are as follows:

Hy. Palmer, 22 years old. Henry Seirf, 20 years old. Fd. Klopper, 25 years old. Her. Fricke, 22 years old. Ch. Webster, 23 years old. W. Klausman 21 years old. Hy. Riesner, 22 years old. Otto Tiffer, 21 years old. Hy. Gierdes, 20 years old.

They will be examined to-day before Justice CORNWELL.

The fight on shipboard, nearly all engaged were more or less injured, but only NEYBOLD seriously. Besides the fatal wound, he has a severe flesh wound on one shoulder and another bad one on his left hand.

The *Mayflower* belongs to Bath, Me., and is commanded by Capt. E. HOYT. She was bound for City Point, Va., for a load, and a tug was expected every moment to take her to sea, when this unfortunate affair occurred.

NEYBOLD is 24 years old, unmarried, and is a large athletic man. His parents reside in Germany.

JAMES KIRWIN is a native of this country, 20 years old, and was married about one week ago. He seemed much affected last evening, when told that NEYBOLD could not live.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

COUNTY EXPENSES FOR 1859—COMPARATIVE VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, was held in the County Jail yesterday afternoon, when a large amount of business was transacted. Under the order of communications, bills were presented and referred to appropriate Committees; a report of the Commissioners of Jurors, showing the receipts of that office for August, to have been $175 50, was received and filed; a list of persons liable to do jury duty, from the same source, and the monthly report of the keeper of the Penitentiary with the following facts: Prisoners received during August: Males, 74; Females, 36. Total, 110. *Discharged*—Males, 43; Females, 37. Total, 80. *Remaining*—Males, 152; Females, 137. Total, 289.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Under this order there was a variety of business. First, a report from the Committee on Accounts of the County Treasurer, showing the whole amount of funds in the hands of that officer on the 1st August to have been $138 971 78, invested as follows:

Bonds and mortgages	$98 072 66
In Mechanics' Bank	5,238 73
In Trust Company	30,488 08
In Brooklyn Savings Bank	1,156 05
In Williamsburgh Savings Bank	203 38
In Central Bank	2,076 13
In Atlantic Bank	677 13
In Manhatten Comcany	159 59
In hands of Treasurer	03

This was filed and the same Committee made another report, to the effect that they had carefully examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending July 31 last, and found them all correct. Total amount received by that officer, $1 154,582 45; paid out $744,339 63. The following statement of receipts and expenditures, is also made in the report:

	Moneys Received.	Disbursed.
From the City of Brooklyn	$951,670 80	
Flatlands	5 237 49	
New Lots	8,038 57	
New Utrecht	14,575 22	
Flatbush	12 986 60	147 29
Gravesend	5,317 08	
Lunatic Asylum	12 03	
Surrogate	2,080 48	1,984 58
Jurors		11,785 77
Coroners	22 64	4,523 85
Poor Witnesses		99 00
Division-av. 2d asses'mt.	2,767 86	534 21
Division-av. 1st asses'mt.	12 790 99	13 333 19
District Attorney		$5,592 49
Penitentiary buildings	$5,645 57	686 49
Jail expenses		33 811 08
Penitentiary supplies		17 267 97
Police expenses		2,165 96
Superintendents of the Poor,	24,553 54	124 851 02
City and County Judges		5,331 48
State School	68 798 62	147,020 44
Contingent Fund	40,055 38	163 371 49
Interest		28 300 38
State Tax		182 518 99
Bal. on hand, July 31, 1859		410 242 82
Total	$1,154,582 45	$1,154 182 45

The Committee also find that the Treasurer has paid out for the office of the Commissioner of Jurors the sum of $3,052 83, and received from the Commissioner the sum of $1 199 08. Also that the whole indebtedness of the County in County Bonds at the end of fiscal year was $357,500, which sum is made up as follows:

Penitentiary Building	$170,000
Jail and Nursery Building	10,500
Hospital Building	45,000
Asylum Building	115 000
Court-house site	17 000
Total	$357,500

The Committee was authorized to destroy the coupons received on bonds, and the report was filed.

Proposals were reported by the Jail Committee for supplying coal, wood and soft soap. The contracts were awarded to the following named parties as being the lowest bidders: Wood—Kersey & Loughlin, at $6 10 per cord; coal—James Bell, at $4 10 per ton, and soft soap, to Thomas McCarty, at 7½ per bbl.

The Committee on Equalization of Assessment Rolls reported that they had examined the tax rolls for the several Wards and towns, and found them correct. The Committee are convinced that the increased amount of taxable property, (on account of the introduction of water,) together with the rent received for water, will more than pay the principal and the interest of the Water Loan, as it shall become due, without increasing the percentage of taxation. They report the following

TABLES—*Showing Valuation of Taxable Property for the Year 1859 compared with that of 1858:*

1858

Wards.	Real.	Personal.	Aggregate.	Total Tax.
I.	$6 340 425	$839 211	7,179,636	$94,685 49
II.	3 010 425	2 908 491	5,918,916	78,063 05
III.	4 723 575	864 149	5,587,724	73,695 54
IV.	2 769 715	16 904	2,786,619	36,760 16
V.	10 069 700	1,44 544	11,304,244	149,096 56
VI.	8 530 700	43 400	8,574,100	113,089 21
VII.	3 395 140	21 268	3,416,408	45,057 18
VIII.	3 530 700	3 303	3,534,003	46,618 84
IX.	3 705 715	3,963,067	7,668,782	101,161 72
X.	3 201 940	3,953,400	7,155,340	94,403 09
XI.	3,097 275	3,958,547	7,055,822	93,093 07
XII.	3,186,9 7	3,973 160	7,160,137	94,466 21
XIII.	1,679 563	3,698 30	5,378,393	70,950 99
XIV.	1,796 915	3,604 586	5,401,501	71,260 81
XV.	848 24	3,013 920	3,862,164	50,958 57
XVI.	666,550	3,100 975	3,767,525	49,705 29
Total City	$61,136 721	$39,356 491	$100,493,212	$1,325,726 80
N. Utrecht	1,121,422	330 400	1,451,822	19,156 01
Flatbush	716,915	610 000	1,326,915	17,509 16
Gravesend	848 24	154 850	1,003,074	13,236 57
Flatlands	666,551	160 325	826,876	10,911 07
New Lots	1,369 575	20 000	1,389,575	18,338 36
New Utrecht	5 811 291	54 000	5,865,291	77,387 84
	$70,265 759	$40,666 066	$110,931,825	$1,463,865 63

1859

Wards.	Real.	Personal.	Aggregate.	Increase.	Decr'se.
I.	$6,444 975	$1,028 661	7,473,636	$293,960	
II.	3,093,925	2,824 991	5,918,916		
III.	4,777 675	809 984	5,587,659		65
IV.	2,548,179	238 440	2,786,619		
V.	1 069 544	11,313 691	12,383,235	1,078,991	
VI.	455 400	8,844 783	9,300,183	725,983	
VII.	123 268	3,698 931	3,822,199	405,791	
VIII.	338 358	3,831 283	4,169,641	635,641	
IX.	6 000	7,955 040	7,961,040	292,258	
X.	61 600	3,914 240	3,975,840		179,500
XI.	237 600	3,374 601	3,612,201		443,621
XII.	2,100	1,569 933	1,572,033		1,588,103
XIII.	1,393,100	3,831 783	5,224,883	846,490	
XIV.	1,376,344	3,649 748	5,026,092		375,409
XV.	1,161,934	2,220 340	3,382,274		480,227
XVI.	1,874,467	1,649 146	3,523,613	696,738	
Total City	$30,160,935	$103,994 640	$134,155,575	$5,224,750	
N. Utrecht	1,357,077	1,181,857	2,538,934	1,087,512	
Flatbush	694,600	140,360	834,960		491,955
Gravesend	1,161,967	673,982	1,835,949	832,915	
Flatlands	617,167	241,975	859,142	32,266	
New Lots	4,009 913	1,469,5 5	5,479,428	4,089,628	
New Utrecht	4,867,314	1,469,5 5	$6,336,819	$541,545	
	$44,863,173	$109,212 335	$154,075,508	$11,919,933	$1,000,000
	$70,265 759	$40,666 066	$110,931,825		
	$25,402 414	$68,546 269	$43,143,683		

	$12,157,3 5	$109,915 6 5	$3,387,494	$1,146 137	
	1,469,5 5	1,469,975		1,469 975	
	$13,626,8 5	$111,385 6 5	$3,387,494	$2,616 112	
				$6,169 010	$242,300
	$10,899 140	$401 017,326		618,948	
	818 130	1,967 0 5			
	694 6 0	1,661,267			
	1,237 600	2,548,179			
	140 380	1,069 984			
	673 982	11,313 691			
	241,975	3,831 783			
	6 000	7,955 040			
	338 358	3,831 283			
	123 268	3,698 931			
	61 600	3,914 240			
	2,100	1,569 933			
	1,393,100	3,831 783			
	2,100	1,649 146			
	3,874 010	3,874 010			
	$30,954 931	$455,635		$7,234 958	
	$13,626,8 5	$111,385 6 5		$2,616 112	
	$44,581,804	$567,020 6 5		$9,851 070	
	$43,143,683	$567,020 6 5		$3,767	
	$1,437,921			$6,083	
	$1,437,921			$6,083	
	$4,359 664	$1,141			
	17 310	20,000		17,300	
	21,145	4,931			
		33,563	3,600		
			22 164		
			86 19		
	$4,359 664	$1,141	$25,850	$17,300	
			$25,850	$6,083	
	$4,359 664	$1,141		$11,217	
				$5,217	

*Net increase.....$46,202 †Net increase.....$2,618,663

The Committee on General Taxes reported the following, which was adopted:

Estimated expenses of the County of Kings for the fiscal year commencing Aug. 1, 1859.

For salary of City and County Judges	$5 500
For salary of Commissioner to take testimony	1,000
For salary and expenses of District-Attorney and Clerk	5 000
For Jurors and Constables	17 000
For Police services	5 000
For Coroners	5 000
For poor witnesses	500
For Jail expenses and Sheriff's fees	25,000
For salaries of Keepers of Penitentiary	6 800
For Penitentiary supplies	20 000
For Contingent Fund	125,000
For installments of Public Debt	$30 000
For interest on Public Debt	24,200— 54 200
For support of the poor	30 000
Total	$310,000

The following are the principal items of expenditures during the past year:

Jurors and officers	$14 785 75
Coroners	4 523 86
District-Attorney	4,592 47
Jail expenses and Sheriff's fees	33 811 18
Penitentiary supplies	17,267 97
Police expenses	2 165 96
City and County Judges	5 354 46
Interest	28 300 38
Principal of public debt	28 000 00
Contingent account	163 371 49
Support of the poor	121 851 02
State tax	182 519 99
State school tax	147,020 44
Total	$756 563 87
Deducting tax account	329 539 43
Total	$427 024 44
Amount levied in 1858 for County purposes	$464,300
Amount proposed for 1859	310,000
Being less than the year 1858 by	$154,300

ITEMS.—A horse, belonging to Mr. B. BARKER, of Bay Ridge, was stolen from in front of a church in Gowanus, last Sunday.... The body of a child, supposed to have been suffocated, was found in a lumber-yard on Van Brunt-street, yesterday morning. Coroner HORTON will investigate the case to-day..... The house of Mr. SWIFT, No. 61 South Eighth-street, was robbed Sunday evening of property valued at $100..... On the same night, the house of ROBERT HOBKIN, Portland, near Myrtle avenue, was robbed of property valued at $125..... The residents of South Brooklyn intend to celebrate the completion of Hamilton avenue, next Saturday evening.... Coroner HORTON will to-day commence an inquest on the body of JOHN RADDEN, who died Sunday night last from injuries received from some, at present, unknown source. The deceased resided at the corner of Pacific street and Washington-avenue.... The Sewer Commissioners are again at work on the Broadway sewer—the Railroad Company having waived their rights under the injunction.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—While the Police were taking CHARLES NEYBOLD, who was stabbed on the ship *May Flower*, to the City Hospital, yesterday afternoon, a crowd of boys ran before them on Raymond-street, and one of the boys named JOHN BRANNAN fell under the wheels of a wagon loaded with hay, and was crushed so badly that he died within an hour after he was conveyed to the Hospital. Sergeant CRAFTS, of the Second Precinct Police, in attempting to save the boy, narrowly escaped getting run over himself. The deceased was an orphan, 6 years old, and resided with Mrs. MCCARTY, at No. 113 Navy-street. Yesterday noon a child fell from a window in the third story of a tenement house on Furman, near State street, to the sidewalk, and was instantly killed. Officer DOHERTY of the First Precinct Police, picked the child up, but it was beyond medical aid. A little son of WM. STOUTSOFF, of Jamaica, was instantly killed on Saturday last by falling in his father's barn.

NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.—School Building No. 16, Wilson-street, was formally dedicated yesterday by the usual exercises. Addresses were made by City Superintendent BULKLEY, Mr. HARRIS, Dr. TUTHILL and others. This building is three stories high, built of brick, and is considered by Mr. HARRIS, who planned it, the model school-house of the Union. The main building is 113 feet by 52, with wings for the stair ways. Each story is divided longitudinally by a glass partition—the female pupils on one side and the males on the other. The building cost about $20,000

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER occupied his pulpit on Sabbath morning. The house was filled to overflowing in every part, aisles, vestibules and all. Mr. BEECHER appeared to be in fine health, with the exception of temporary cold and a slight soreness of the throat. He announced that he should not preach in the evening.

The Washington Post-office Refusing Political Documents.

A CARD FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

REPUBLICAN ROOMS,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 3 1859.

I deem it my duty to call the attention of the people, and of the members of the Congressional Republican Executive Committee particularly, to one of the most despicable acts of political proscription ever perpetrated by any Administration or government officer in order to accomplish party ends.

On the adjournment of Congress, the Congressional Republican Executive Committee made arrangements with me, as Secretary of the Republican National Association, to have prepared, printed and circulated, certain political documents, and the Hon. JOHN COVODE, of Pennsylvania, was detailed to attend to franking the same. This work has been industriously prosecuted, and Mr. COVODE has, from time to time, visited Washington for the purpose of franking and mailing the documents, all of which have been regularly forwarded by the Post-office Department, until Friday last, when some thirty thousand, and most of them for Minnesota, were sent to the Post-office as formerly for distribution. Shortly after their arrival at the Post-office, Postmaster JONES sent a package to me by his messenger, with the remark that he had reason to believe that the frank on it was not Mr. COVODE's and they would not be sent from the office. Mr. COVODE and myself immediately called upon the Postmaster, when I produced the returned package, and the Postmaster put the question to Mr. COVODE whether that was his frank. Mr. COVODE promptly replied, "I acknowledge that to be my frank." This reply did not satisfy the Postmaster. He again put the question and was answered in the same manner. The Postmaster then went on to *presume* that while Mr. COVODE acknowledged it to be his frank, he (the Postmaster) did not believe it was written by him, and unless he would avow that he franked all the documents himself he would not send them off. Mr. COVODE was not disposed to make any such avowal. An appeal was taken to the Postmaster-General, who decided that if the Postmaster has reason to believe any ten by the person his self whose frank it bears, it is to go to its destination, and that no member of Congress or other person legally authorized to frank has a right to delegate any person to do it for him, even though he authorize any person to do it for him, even though he do personally and acknowledge it as his frank. So much for the act of the city Postmaster and the decision of the Postmaster General; and now a word as to the general practice of the Post-office.

It is a fact patent to the whole country, and certainly to every individual who has visited Washington, that but very few members ever do their own document franking, but generally authorize their wives, daughters, sons or clerks to do it for them, and never before has an attempt been made to stop these documents because not franked by the members themselves.

For years past, the different political organizations have been in the practice of sending out from here documents known at the Post-office to have been franked by clerks employed by these organizations, and no exceptions has heretofore been taken to it.

The clerks of the Post-office inform me that it has been their universal practice to distribute all such matter coming to the office.

When I acted for the precedent for this act, Assistant Postmaster THEODORE TILTON refers me back to the case of DAVID CROCKETT when he was in Congress.

We do not object to the decision of the Postmaster-General. As the law reads he could make no other; but why does the city Postmaster demand this decision at the present time? and that, too, upon documents issued by the Republican Party, and already in his office in accordance with what has been the custom for years past? The answer must be plain to the mind of every person of whatever stripe of politics he may be.

In the first place, most of these documents are directed to Minnesota; secondly, because a violent partisan holds the office of Postmaster; thirdly, in the language of this Postmaster JONES, there were *too many of them*; that had there been fewer of them they would have been allowed to pass; fourthly, because the Democratic Club are not now actively engaged in sending out documents.

I requested, as he had admitted over and over again that it had been the custom of his office for years past to mail these documents without any objection whatever, that he would allow those sent to the office before this decision was made to be forwarded, and apply the rule to all future documents coming to the office; but this he peremptorily refused to do, even though many among them were franked by Mr. COVODE himself. If this is not political proscription, then I know not what political proscription is.

For weeks past I have had it intimated to me that these documents were to be stopped in the Post-office; but I paid no heed to such rumors, little thinking that any man holding the honorable position of Postmaster of Washington City would descend to such party tricks. He may attempt to shield his act under cover of the law and the decision of the Postmaster General; but I ask why he has not applied this law to his own party, and particularly in the case of the Hon. T. B. FLORENCE, who has for months past been sending through the Post-office thousands of his *Democratic Review* circulars, known to have been franked by his clerk?

During the campaign of 1856 I called upon First Assistant Postmaster General KING (who still holds that position,) with reference to this very question, and he then frankly informed me that were the Department called upon to decide this question officially, it would be compelled to decide according to the letter of the law; but that this practice of franking by proxy had become so general in its operations, and been carried on by all political parties, and for such a number of years, that general usage had almost made it law, and that they were not now disposed to do anything in the matter, unless the Postmaster demanded an official decision

Col. BURRITT, who was then Postmaster demanded no official decision, perhaps, because the Democratic as well as the Republican Party were at that time interested in the matter. But I have undergone a change. The Democracy now have no desire, or are too much divided among themselves, to attempt to interest the people on any of the leading political questions of the day, and every means must be taken to retard the onward progress of our cause.

Those persons who are expecting documents from the Committee will learn by the above statement why they have not been received

LEWIS CLEPHANE,
Secretary Nat. Repub. Ass.

Departure of United States Ships for the Coast of Africa.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SUMPTER,
OFF SANDY HOOK, MONDAY, Sept. 5, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The United States steamer *Sumpter*, under the command of Lieutenant-Commanding Jas. F. ARMSTRONG, left this port this morning. The storeship *Supply*, under the command of Commander W. WALKE, left the Navy-yard on Saturday, but came to anchor in the Lower Bay, and is now going out with us. The United States steamer *Mystic*, under the command of Lieutenant-Commanding WM. E. LEROY, went to sea on Saturday.

All three of these vessels are bound to the Coast of Africa. The *Sumpter* and *Mystic* are destined to prevent the increasing Slave-trade on the coast; and under such efficient officers as Commanders ARMSTRONG and LEROY, it is supposed that they will answer every purpose that the Department expects from them.

The following is a correct list of the officers attached to the United States steamer *Sumpter*:

JAMES F. ARMSTRONG, Lieut. Commanding; W. B. Fitzgerald Lieut.; John B. Stewart, Lieut.; James A. Greer, Lieut.; J. H. Oris, Passed Asst. Surgeon; G. H. Perkins, Acting Master; Thos. J. Jones, 1st Asst. Engineer. E. B. Latch, 3d Asst. Engineer; James H. Morrison, 3d Asst. Engineer; John L. Plumley, 3d Asst. Engineer; Charles F. Pirat, Captain's Clerk; D. D. Clark, Purser's Clerk; Charles Ewing, Master's Mate; W. M. Wheeler, Master's Mate.

[Advertisement.]
COUNTERFEITERS DETECTED!
JUST PUBLISHED:
A new and complete edition of
HODGE'S
BANK-NOTE SAFEGUARD.
Enlarged, improved, revised and corrected to date and contains FAC SIMILES of every GENUINE BANK-NOTE in America. Published and for sale by J. TYLER HODGES, Banker, and Publisher of "Hodges' Journal of Finance and Bank Reporter," No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
ALONE AND TRIUMPHANT.
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
for the water closet, has a notoriety which is most enviable, and is continually enlarging. It is one of the best remedies for Piles ever devised, and is also a preventive which all healthy persons, old or young, should use. Apart from this it is a luxury and necessity, being the cleanest and purest paper ever made. Be sure you see GAYETTY'S name water-marked in every sheet of paper professing to be medicated, and look for his autograph on each package.

For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts, No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]
THE FIRST MOVEMENT IN THE FALL TRADE.—KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, will issue this morning his new style of hats for the Fall season. His best experience, skill and taste have been expended in rendering this fashion worthy the appreciation of his customers and the public. Call and examine it.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—ARCHIMEDES wanted but a fulcrum to sustain his lever, to raise the world. HOLLOWAY, a disease that his medicine cannot vanquish. Manufactory, No. 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS! GAS!—Dealers and others in want of gas-fixtures will do well to call at the great manufacturing depôt of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway.
New patterns just out.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 5.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, 1874	103⅛	
3 000	do	103⅜	
8 000	Tennessee 6s '90	88⅜	
10,000	do	88⅞	
7 000	do	b30 89	
1,000	N. C. State 6s	97	
2 000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	
25,000	do	84⅝	
10 000	do	84⅝	
10 000	do	b10 84¾	
20 000	do	b3 84¾	
1,000	Calif'a S. 7s R.	84¾	
1,000	N. Y. C. B. 1876	99¾	
1 000	N. R. 3d M. 6s, 1883	63	
5,000	E. R. 4th M'g B.	36	
3,000	Hud. R. R 3d M.	75¾	
1,000	Mich. S. 1st M. B	72	
3 000	Mich. S. & N. I. B.	51	
1 000	do	51½	
1,000	Pac. R. 7's d by the st. of Missouri	84	
25	Phœnix Bank	108	
50	Ocean Bank	92¾	
10	Union Bank	100	
50	Comb. C'l Co. Pref.	14¾	
100	Pacific M. S. Co	b30 76	
50	do	b60 88	
200	N. Y Cent. R.	s60 78	
325	do	78⅜	
200	do	b60 76⅜	
350	do	76½	
350	do	s10 76⅜	
200	do	76⅜	
100	do	76¾	
500	do	b30 76¾	
100	do	s60 76⅝	
5	Hudson River R.	35½	
50	Harlem Railroad	10¾	
400	Harlem R. Pref'd	37	
600	Clev. & Tol. R	95¾	
100	do	b40 25⅞	
100	do	b30 25⅞	
300	do	b60 26⅛	
400	Reading Railroad	44	
100	M. So & N. I. G. S.	c 26	
100	do	s3 26	
100	do	26⅛	
100	do	c 26⅜	
100	do	b60 26½	
100	do	s60 26⅝	
11	Illinois Central R.	66⅜	
150	Gal. & Chic. R.	s30 71	
200	do	s60 71	
50	do	s60 71¾	
100	do	b30 71⅞	
100	do	s60 72	
200	do	b60 71⅞	
200	do	71¾	
50	Chic. & R. Is. R.	c 67⅜	
50	do	s30 67¾	
50	do	68	
50	do	s 0 67	
100	do	b60 68¼	
150	do	68⅛	
5	Bank of New-York	102⅝	

SECOND BOARD.

$2 000	Missouri St. 6s	84⅜	
5,000	do	84⅜	
9,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	88⅜	
1,000	N. C. State 6s	97⅝	
4,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	36	
3 000	M. S. 1st M. Bds	72	
1,000	Goshen Br'ch Bs	50	
25	Pacific M. S. Co	88	
92	N. Y. Central R.	76¾	
100	do	s10 76¾	
100	do	b30 77	
100	Hud. R. R.	b60 38	
100	Harlem R. Pref.	37	
100	Reading Railroad	43⅞	
80	Mich Cen R.	48¾	
200	M. So. & N. Ia G. S.	s30 93	
250	do	25⅜	
100	do	s30 25⅜	
300	do	c 26	
200	do	c 26⅛	
100	Reading Railroad	43⅞	
200	Ill. Cen. R.	b90 67	
10	Cleve. Col. & Cin R.	s30	
200	Galena & Chi. R.	b60 74⅜	

MONDAY, Sept. 5—P. M.

The Official Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of the port of New-York, for the calendar month of August were completed this afternoon, and present the following results. The

Imports of the month were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$18 416,207
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2 944,044
Free Goods	2 920 921
Total entries	$24 301 172
Against August, 1858	19 556,491
Increase this season, August	$1 744 678

The withdrawal from Bond of the previous importation amount to $3.296,084—or more, by $332,040, than the amount Bonded during the month; so that the value of Foreign Merchandize actually marketed is $24,633,212, against $20,526,486 marketed in August of last year, when the withdrawals from Bond exceeded the entries for Bond $969,032. There was entered during the month Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $348,419.

The exports of the month of August, from the port of New York, were:

In Domestic Produce	$5.150,710
Foreign Goods Reexported	1,065.353
Specie and Bullion	6 949,783
Total Clearances	$12,725,846
Against August, 1858:	
In Produce	$4,660 272
Foreign Goods	327,112
Specie	2,201,802—$7,189 186
Increase in August, 1859	$5.536,660

We annex our usual summary by months, beginning with the first of the calendar year, of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at the port of New-York:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1859	vs.	1858.
January	19,377,000		7,796,000
February	18,756,000		8,969,000
March	20,739,000		11,453,000
April	22,153.000		10,644,000
May	23,430,000		11,130,000
June	23,584,000		10,014,000
July	27,111,000		18,469,000
August	24.301 000		19,556,000
Total, 8 months	$179,451,000		$98,031,000
Foreign Specie	1,649,000		1,883,000
Increase in all imports, this year			$81,186,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859	vs.	1858.
January	$3.762,000		$4,208,000
February	3,284,000		3,710,000
March	5,378,000		4,503,000
April	5,951,000		5,513,000
May	5,181,000		4.263.000
June	4,880,000		6,383,000
July	4,938.000		4,772,000
August	5.151,000		4,680,000
Total, 8 months	$38.625,000		$38,012,000
Foreign reexported	4.338,000		3,738,000
Together	$42,863,000		$41,750,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1859.	vs.	1858.
January	$2,306,000		$1,746,000
February	2,371,000		3,747,000
March	3,345,000		836,000
April	6.259,000		646,000
May	11.421,000		1,791,000
June	7,497,000		594,000
July	10,051,000		2,801,000
August	6.410.000		2,201,000
Total, 8 months	$49.660,000		$17,363,000

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK—RECAPITULATED.

	1859	vs.	1858.
Domestic Produce	$38,625 000		$38 012 000
Foreign Reexported	4,338 000		3 738 000
Specie	49 660 000	